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NUNAVUT PARKS MIRNGUIQSIRVIIT PARCS NUNAVUT

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The establishment of Agguttinni Territorial Park is possible through the financial collaboration of:
L'établissement du parc territorial Agguttinni est possible grâce à la collaboration financière de:

 Environment and Climate Change Canada
Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

AND  Department of Environment of the Government of Nunavut
ET Havakviat Avatliqiyikkut
Ministère de l'Environnement du Gouvernement du Nunavut

Approved by the Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Agguttinni Territorial Park.

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Department of Environment
Havakviat Avatiliqiyikkut
Ministère de l'Environnement

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

“Affected community” or “Associated community” means a community listed in the IIBA (Schedule 2-1) with respect to a park.

“ATV” refers to All-Terrain Vehicle.

“Cabin” means a fixed structure used as a temporary or seasonal dwelling in connection with harvesting or other related activities.

“C&H” refers to the Department of Culture and Heritage, Government of Nunavut.

“CGS” refers to the Department of Community and Government Services, Government of Nunavut.

“CIRNAC” refers to Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada formerly called INAC.

“Community JPMC” or “CJPMC” means a community joint Inuit-Government parks planning and management committee in the affected community in question.

“COSEWIC” refers to the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, a federally appointed committee established as a legal entity under the Species at Risk Act that provides advice to government on the status of wildlife species.

“CLARC” refers to the Community Lands and Resources Committee.

“CLRI” refers to a Cultural Landscape Resource Inventory, a process in the Inventory of Park Resources.

“Culturally Significant Site” means a site that is important to Inuit for cultural, spiritual, historical, archaeological or ethnographic reasons.

“DFO” refers to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Government of Canada.

“DIO” refers to Designated Inuit Organization, which in turn refers to a RIA responsible for a certain park or area (see RIA).

“DOE” or “DoE” refers to the Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut.

“EA” refers to an Environmental Assessment.

“ECC” refers to Environment and Climate Change Canada, Government of Canada.

“ED&T” refers to Department of Economic Development and Transportation, Government of Nunavut.

“FTE” refers to a Full Time Equivalent staff position with the Government of Nunavut.

“GC” refers to Government of Canada.

“GN” refers to Government of Nunavut.

“GNWT” refers to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

“Hamlet” refers to the municipal administrative offices of respective communities involved in planning processes.

“HAP” refers to the Heritage Appreciation Plan: the parks strategic plan for heritage programs.

“HTA” or “HTO” refers to a Hunters and Trappers Organizations or Associations.

“IHT” refers to Inuit Heritage Trust.

“IIBA” refers to the Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area.

“Important Wildlife Area” means an area that is important to Inuit for wildlife or wildlife habitat reasons.

“INAC” refers to Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, a federal department renamed as CIRNAC.

“Inventory of Park Resources”, also referred to as a “Complete Park Inventory”, is a documentation of all data, reports, and traditional knowledge for a park.

“IOL” refers to Inuit Owned Lands.

“IQ” refers to Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit, or Inuit traditional knowledge.

“JPMC” refers to Joint Planning and Management Committee.

“MI&A” refers to a Mineral Inventory and Assessment.

“NA” refers to the Nunavut Agreement (also known as the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement).

“NAC” refers to the Nunavut Arctic College.

“NEM” refers to Nunavut Emergency Management, a division of the Department of Community Government and Services.

“NIRB” refers to the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

“NPC” refers to Nunavut Planning Commission.

“NP&SP” refers to Nunavut Parks and Special Places, a Division of the Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut.

“NRCAN” or “NRCan” refers to Natural Resources Canada.

“NRI” refers to the Nunavut Research Institute.

“Nunavut JPMC” or “NJPMC” means joint Inuit-Government parks planning and management committee for Nunavut.

“NWB” refers to Nunavut Water Board.

“NWMB” refers to Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.

“PSA” or “Park-Specific Appendix” means an Appendix to the IIBA.

“Outdoor Recreation Activity” refers to the approved activities that a visitor may do in the park as a personal or professional pursuit for enjoyment, sport, pleasure, challenge, or hobby.

“Restricted Activity Record of Decision” refers to a specific decision related to the approval, regulation, or prohibition of Outdoor Recreational Activities in Agguttinni.

“PSA” or “Park-Specific Appendix” means an Appendix to the IIBA.

“QIA” refers to the Qikiqtani Inuit Association.

“Record of Decision” refers to the process by which the JPMC formally records their recommendations or approvals.

“Relevant HTA” means the Hunters and Trappers Organization in the affected community in question.

“Relevant RWO” means the Regional Wildlife Organization in the region in which the Territorial Park in question lies.

“Researcher” means a person holding a permit to carry out research in a Territorial Park.

“RIA” means the Regional Inuit Association for the region in which the Territorial Park in question lies.

“SARA” refers to the federal Species at Risk Act.

“SAR” refers to Search and Rescue.

“SPOT” refers to a GPS tracking device.

“Superintendent” refers to the Director (or Superintendent) of Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division, Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut. The Superintendent may assign a “Delegate” to act on their behalf in some management or operational processes for Agguttinni.

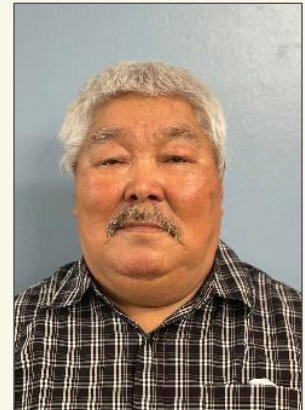
“TPA” means Territorial Parks Act.



Jacobie Iqalukjuak



Noah Kautuq



Isa Piugnitug

— TRIBUTE —

In memory of

JACOBIE IQALUKJUAK, NOAH KAUTUQ and ISA PIUGNITUQ,

members of the Community Joint Planning and
Management Committee for Agguttinni Territorial Park.



Allan Kalluk Cormack

Sam Irqqarqsaq

Isa Piungituq

Sam Palituq

Jason Palluq

Ennusi Jaypoody

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



The following individuals and organizations are recognized for their assistance and support.

We acknowledge and thank the founding members of the Clyde River Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) for Agguttinni:

- Looseeoosee Aipellee (Chair)
- Noah Kautuq
- Josie Enuaraq
- Sam Palituq
- Jacobie Iqalukjuak
- Jayko Apak

The 2019-2021 CJPMC for Agguttinni prepared this Management Plan. The CJPMC members are:

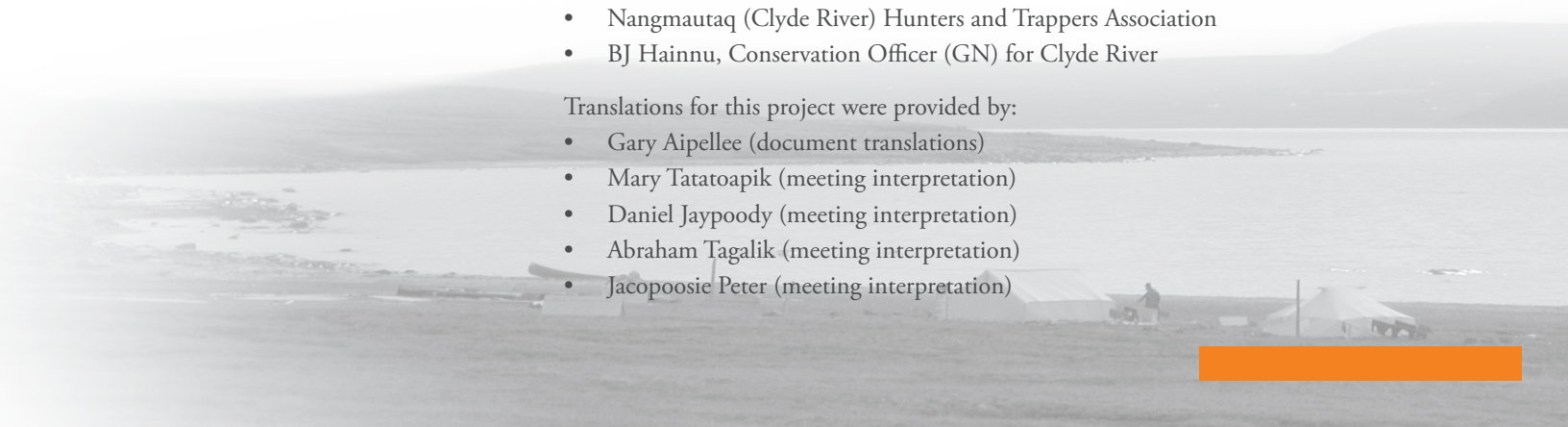
- Allan Kalluk Cormack (Chair of the CJPMC)
- Sam Palituq
- Jason Palluq
- Sam Irqqarqsaq
- Isa Piungituq
- Ennusi Jaypoody

The CJPMC would like to acknowledge the following organizations and individuals for their assistance:

- Looseeoosee Aipellee
- Ilisaqsivik Society
- The Municipality of Clyde River
- Nangmautaq (Clyde River) Hunters and Trappers Association
- BJ Hainnu, Conservation Officer (GN) for Clyde River

Translations for this project were provided by:

- Gary Aipellee (document translations)
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- Abraham Tagalik (meeting interpretation)
- Jacopoosie Peter (meeting interpretation)



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE CLYDE RIVER

COMMUNITY JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



Agguttinni Territorial Park began as a dream of the people of Clyde River in the 1980's based on the belief that the landscape, wildlife and our history deserved to be protected for the future and shared with people from all over the world. Our dream saw protection of this land as the best way to show our respect to our ancestors that lived on the land for hundreds of years. The wildlife of Agguttinni, which has supported Inuit for generations, is one of our most precious resources and our desire has been to conserve wildlife habitat so that Inuit can continue to practice our traditional lifestyle for generations to come. Our dream recognized that the natural beauty of this land was unique in the entire world, and that the magnificent fiords, glaciers, valleys and rivers would be enjoyed by all visitors. Our dream has been to provide the people of Clyde River with economic opportunities from tourism and to celebrate our culture with visitors from around the world.

The hard work of our residents, community organizations, the Qikiqtani Inuit Association and the Government of Nunavut has brought our dream into reality. Agguttinni Territorial Park will make the people of Clyde River proud to welcome the world to the largest Territorial Park in Nunavut.

We have a responsibility to take care of the land, resources, and history in our park. This is a fragile place that can be damaged by both natural and man-made actions. We also have a responsibility to care for the safety of all people that use our park. Our Management Plan describes how to protect and use the park for the future.

On behalf of the Clyde River Community Joint Park Management Committee, we wish to thank everyone that has been involved in the Agguttinni Territorial Park Management Plan. The hard work of our residents, community organizations, the Qikiqtani Inuit Association, Government of Nunavut, and other partners makes it possible for Agguttinni Territorial Park to be planned and managed sustainably, and in a way that will make the people of Clyde River proud. We look forward to your enjoyment of the park.

ALLAN KALLUK CORMACK

Chair of the Clyde River Community Joint Planning and Management Committee.

On behalf of: Sam Palituq, Jason Palluq, Sam Irqqarqsaq, Isa Piungituq, and Ennusiq Jaypoody



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE NUNAVUT JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



Nunavut's territorial parks are places to experience the land, enjoy recreation activities, and stay connected to our cultural heritage. Territorial parks ensure that places of importance are conserved and celebrated, and provide community members and our visitors with opportunities to enjoy the land.

To ensure that our parks protect our cultural and natural heritage, we actively manage the resources of the park and the way in which the park is used. Through management and monitoring our territorial parks will continue to benefit Inuit, Nunavummiut, and guests to the territory.

In Nunavut, the planning and management of a territorial park requires the support and collaboration of the public. The Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area requires meaningful planning and management actions that include Inuit through a Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC), and a Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC). Together the CJPMC and NJPMC guide the park planning process to ensure planning includes the cultural values and traditional knowledge of Inuit.

I wish to acknowledge the work of the Clyde River CJPMC and the residents and organizations of Clyde River that have prepared this Agguttinni Territorial Park Management Plan.

This document reflects the vision and goals of Agguttinni and the Nunavut Parks and Special Places Program to manage, protect and share the story of the park. The CJPMC and NJPMC will continue to work closely with the staff of the Government of Nunavut, Qikiqtani Inuit Association, Municipality of Clyde River, and the Hunters and Trappers Organization, to implement this Management Plan.

QAVAVAUQ ISSUQANGITUQ

Chair of the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee.

On behalf of: NJPMC Members Darrell Ohokannoak, Deborah Webster, Paula Hughson, David Monteith, David Kooneeliusie, Linda Vaillancourt, and Pacome Lloyd.

FORWARD FROM THE MINISTER



We live in a great Territory. Our land supports some of the world's largest remaining pristine natural ecosystems. It is home to a variety of wildlife: caribou, nesting areas for migrating birds and raptors, and waters teeming with fish. It is rich in history and beauty, and its untouched landscapes bring people from all over the world for true wilderness experiences. Our land is more than a place of diversity, history and attraction. Our natural and cultural heritage and our relationship to the land also contribute to our sense of identity and place, and are an important part of who we are. At the same time, Nunavut's population and economy are growing and are placing new demands on the land. We recognize there is a need to balance development and conservation to protect Nunavut's natural and cultural heritage or places that are important to us.

These principles form the foundation of the Agguttinni Territorial Park Management Plan. I offer my appreciation and congratulations to the Clyde River Community Joint Planning and Management Committee: Allan Kalluk Cormack (Chair), Sam Palituq, Jason Palluq, Sam Irqqarqsaq, Isa Piungituq, and Ennusiq Jaypoody. I also recognize the contribution of the residents and organizations of Clyde River who've supported Agguttinni Territorial Park and the preparation of this plan, and I am grateful to the Qikiqtani Inuit Association for their partnership and cooperation. The advice and sense of stewardship that is demonstrated in this plan will ensure that Agguttinni Territorial Park continues to be enjoyed by the residents of Clyde River and provides benefits for the community and Nunavummiut for generations. In the same spirit of partnership and responsibility, I am pleased to approve this Agguttinni Territorial Park Management Plan.

My department, through the Nunavut Parks & Special Places Division, will continue to work with the Clyde River Community Joint Planning and Management Committee, Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee, Qikiqtani Inuit Association and Nunavummiut, Municipality of Clyde River, Hunters and Trappers Organization, as well as the other Departments of the Government of Nunavut in the implementation of the Management Plan to achieve its vision and goals. We all want to ensure our children and grandchildren will have the opportunity to experience and learn from the land the same way we have. We want to make sure Agguttinni, and all Territorial Parks, continue to be an important part of Nunavut's future, and we look forward to building a system of parks and special places with you.

Minister, Department of Environment

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY







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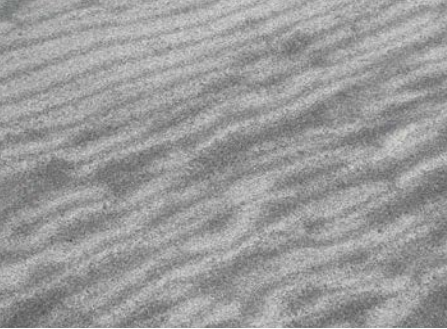
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



AGGUTTINNI UUMAJUNUT PIMMARIUNINGINNUT

Agguttinni Uumajunut pimmarininginnut (Agguttinni) is one of the most significant cultural areas and spectacular fiord landscapes in the Arctic. Located on the east coast of Qikiqtaaluk (Baffin Island) the landscape of Agguttinni rises up from the ocean as sheer rock walls that reach hundreds of meters toward the sky. Mountains are topped with glaciers that drop into the valleys below. Colonies of birds inhabit the cliffs in spring and summer. Caribou, polar bear and wolves inhabit the tundra plains and coastline. To the west, the massive presence of the Barnes Ice Cap feeds freshwater into lakes and rivers that are teeming with fish.

Agguttinni (“where the prevailing wind occurs”) is our homeland to the north of the community of Clyde River (Kangiqtugaapik). The wildlife and land of Agguttinni have supported our people and ancestors for thousands of years. There is extensive evidence of Inuit use of this area at archaeological sites along the coast and at inland hunting sites. The stories of the area that are told by our Elders share the local knowledge of how Inuit have harvested, travelled and occupied this place in the past, and how it continues to support our way of life.

Agguttinni will be developed into a territorial park to protect our heritage and welcome all people to connect to the land, wildlife, and experience Inuit culture. The Agguttinni Management Plan will guide the sustainable development, use and operations of the park. The Management Plan was written to include Inuit knowledge and guidance for the sustainable use of the land, water, air and resources.

TERRITORIAL PARKS IN NUNAVUT

Territorial Parks in Nunavut are established in keeping with the Nunavut Agreement (NA). The NA recognizes the desirability of establishing parks that represent the cultural and natural heritage of the territory and protects Inuit rights to continue to use and enjoy the park and its resources. The NA recognizes that parks are important for tourism, recreation, conservation, and economic development in Nunavut. The IIBA, signed in 2002, ensures





benefits for Inuit are provided through territorial parks. Together, the NA and IIBA describe the process for establishing a territorial park. The IIBA requires that the planning and management of Territorial Parks be undertaken jointly with Inuit: a Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC) guides the planning and management of parks territorially, and at the community level this work is done by a Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC). Appointed by the GN and the, the Clyde River CJPMC members are: Allan Kalluk Cormack (Chair of the Clyde River CJPMC), Sam Palituq, Jason Palluq, Sam Irqarqsaq, and Ennusiq Jaypoody. The late Isa Piungituq was a member of the CJPMC until 2021 and his contribution to the Management Plan was greatly appreciated.

AGGUTTINNI UUMAJUNUT PIMMARIUNINGINNUT MANAGEMENT PLAN

A Management Plan guides park operation and identifies how human use and resources will be managed to ensure the long-term sustainability of the park. The Management Plan will include a 10 Year Action Plan to achieve the park Vision and Goals through operational actions, regulation, and monitoring.

At a minimum the Management Plan is to “include without limitation, measures recommended to protect or manage wildlife, important wildlife areas, culturally significant sites, archaeological sites, and other important landscape, environmental, or cultural elements.” (IIBA 14.9.4). The Management Plan includes a zoning plan to provide guidelines and regulations for the protection of cultural and natural resources, areas of Inuit use, important wildlife areas. It also recognizes areas with mineral development potential or carving stone quarrying potential. Recommendations for management actions in the plan are informed by *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit* and Adaptive Conservation approaches to carefully manage the impacts of human use on the environment; address safety and emergency response; and protect Inuit rights within the park.

The purpose of Agguttinni is to:

- Conserve Inuit heritage and culturally important sites.
- Protect and preserve wildlife and wildlife habitat.
- Promote opportunities for recreational use of the park.
- Promote economic opportunities and economic diversity in the community.
- Share the story of Agguttinni with residents and visitors through heritage appreciation.

The proposed boundary for Agguttinni, if it includes Inuit Owned Land (IOL) parcels, covers an area of 1,646,500 hectares, or 1,380,800 hectares not including IOL. There are several parcels of Inuit Owned Land within and adjacent to the boundary. The Qikiqtani Inuit Association maintains all legal rights and responsibilities for the management of IOL in Agguttinni. As of 2021 discussions on whether the boundary would include or exclude IOL were pending. Matters respecting public access through any IOL portion of the park boundary require a negotiated long-term agreement and a Park-Specific Appendix to the Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement for Territorial Parks (IIBA).

The transfer of land to the Commissioner for a Territorial Park is pending. The land status for the park boundary area in 2021 is pending. The proposed classification of the park is Uumajunut Pimmariuninginnut (Natural Environment) Park.

To respect and sustain the continuous use of the area, the long-term vision for the parks that is recommended by the Clyde River CJPMC states:

Agguttinni Territorial Park is connected to the history and cultural identity of the residents of Clyde River. Our long and complex relationship with this land and its resources is expressed in our traditional knowledge, the place names of the area and through the use of the area by our ancestors. Residents and visitors will connect to Agguttinni's natural beauty and cultural heritage through a quality park program that celebrates this area as important for providing the essentials of life, and as a place to discover our stories and experience the beauty of the land. Our commitment to the protection, use and appreciation of Agguttinni's landscape and its resources is pledged through our planning and management



approach, which will bring together Inuit traditional knowledge and western science. Under the guidance of the Clyde River CJPMC and residents of Clyde River, this approach will ensure that the natural and cultural heritage resources of Agguttinni Territorial Park are enjoyed by the present generation, and sustained for the future.

There are four goal statements for Clyde River Kuunga and Qaummaarviit. Each goal includes objectives or specific actions that are part of the planning and management approach for the park.

1. Protect Agguttinni's Natural Resources
2. Conserve Agguttinni's Inuit Heritage and Culture

3. Celebrate Agguttinni through heritage appreciation, recreation, and tourism
4. Provide park-associated benefits to Inuit and Clyde River

IMPLEMENTATION

This Management Plan will be implemented annually through ongoing park operations and maintenance, along with several projects to be completed over multiple years as one time or as required actions. The operational budget summary is:

OPERATIONAL BUDGET SUMMARY

BUDGET ITEM	BUDGET
Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget	Year 1-5 \$100,000 annually Year 6-10 \$125,000 annually
Annual Visitor Centre Operations and Maintenance Budget	\$72,000 annually
One-time/As Required Management Actions and Operational Costs	Year 1 \$85,000 Year 5 \$50,000 Year 9 \$75,000
Staffing Operational Cost Estimates (FTE/ Seasonal/Contract)	Per Year \$371,475 (6 positions) up to \$451,858 (9 positions)
Tourism Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	Per Year \$60,000
Heritage Appreciation Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	Per Year \$60,000
Park Specific Staff Training (per year, per staff position)	Per Year \$9,000 per staff position
Heritage Appreciation Programs and Inuit Tourism Strategy Implementation	Year 1-10 (Community Events and Learn to program) \$290,000
Clyde River CJPMC Annual Operating Budget	Per Year (ongoing) \$15,000 for typical CJPMC operations (not including travel or initiatives identified in the CJPMC annual work plans.)



Photo credit: Patrick Graillon



ABOUT NUNAVUT PARKS AND SPECIAL PLACES MANAGEMENT PLANS

NUNAVUT PARKS AND SPECIAL PLACES

The Government of Nunavut (GN), Department of Environment's Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division (NP&SP), manages territorial parks and special places for the protection and presentation of Nunavut's natural and cultural heritage. The NP&SP Program is directed by the Nunavut Agreement (NA), the Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area (IIBA), and the Territorial Parks Act (TPA).

PARKS AND THE NUNAVUT AGREEMENT

The NA recognizes the value and general desirability of Parks and Conservation Areas and further defines an approach to the establishment of protected areas within Nunavut. The NA recognizes that parks are important for tourism, recreation, conservation, and economic development in Nunavut, and ensures that these benefits are maximized for Inuit. The NA ensures Inuit can continue to hunt and fish in parks and gives Inuit an active role in decision-making concerning management of parks.

PARKS AND THE INUIT IMPACT AND BENEFIT AGREEMENT

On May 13, 2002, the GN, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI) and the Regional Inuit Associations formally approved an IIBA for territorial parks. The IIBA formalizes the GN's obligations for the establishment, development, and implementation of the Nunavut Parks Program, the rights of Inuit in territorial parks, and the benefits for Inuit and affected communities that may be attained from territorial parks.

The planning and management of territorial parks are guided by joint planning and management committees. The preamble to the IIBA states the principles in connection with territorial parks, including that Inuit and the GN must jointly plan and manage the lands, waters and resources within territorial parks. Articles 13 and 14 of the IIBA define the decision making and advisory role for the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC) as the territorial body and the Community Joint Planning and Management Committees (CJPMCs) for communities affected by a specific park.

THE PURPOSE OF A MANAGEMENT PLAN

In keeping with the IIBA, a park Management Plan provides the basis upon which management decisions are made for a park (or more than one park) including, but not limited to, guidelines for the development of a park class or park-specific management, public consultation, and review. A Management Plan identifies how a park and its resources will be protected or managed to ensure the long-term sustainability and integrity of the park. The IIBA requires that the Management Plan includes, without limitation, measures recommended to protect or manage wildlife, important wildlife areas, culturally significant sites, archaeological sites, and other important landscape, environmental, or cultural elements (IIBA 14.9.4).



Section 1

PARK PURPOSE AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY





SECTION 1: PARK PURPOSE AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

This section identifies the long-term vision and strategic management approach for Agguttinni Territorial Park, and the legislative requirements that guide the management of the park.

1.1 PARK CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

Agguttinni (“where the prevailing wind occurs”) is our homeland to the north of the community of Clyde River (Kangiqtugaapik). The wildlife and land of Agguttinni have supported our people and ancestors for thousands of years. There is extensive evidence of Inuit use of this area at archaeological sites along the coast and at inland hunting areas. The stories of Agguttinni that are told by our Elders share the local knowledge of how Inuit have harvested, travelled and occupied this place in the past, and how it continues to support our way of life.

Agguttinni Territorial Park, encompassing 1,646,500 hectares of land, will conserve numerous cultural sites of importance for Inuit and the spectacular natural beauty of the area’s five fiords that run inland to the west from Baffin Bay: Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua and Tasialuk (Eglinton Fiord and Ayr Lake), Kangiqtualuk (Sam Ford Fiord), Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm), Pilattuaq (Scott Island) and Nattiqsujuk (Gibbs and Clark Fiords).

There are very few places in the world that can match Agguttinni’s beautiful landscapes,

plentiful wildlife, and strong cultural heritage. Agguttinni will welcome visitors from all over the world to enjoy sight-seeing, hiking, skiing, mountaineering, and cultural programming. Economic benefits will be provided for our community as Agguttinni develops into a tourism destination.

The purpose of Agguttinni’s Management Plan is to provide the strategic guide for the development, operation, use and protection of the resources within the park. The plan respects the rights of Inuit and considers the requirements of visitors. The Management Plan details the approach that will be taken during management by the Clyde River Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC), NP&SP staff, and the partner organizations that will contribute to the park’s future.

The Agguttinni Territorial Park Management Plan has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Nunavut Agreement (NA) and the IIBA, and as well as territorial legislation including the Territorial Parks Act (TPA). Management of the park concerns the protection of the natural and cultural resources, maintenance of park infrastructure, public safety, and monitoring changes within the park because of human use impacts and climate change.



1.1.1 ESTABLISHMENT

The Agguttinni Territorial Park Master Plan was completed in 2016 and received Government of Nunavut approval, through the Minister of Environment, in May 2019. The park was established as an Uumajunut (Natural Environment) Park.

Uumajunut parks provide for the protection of ecosystems, important wildlife areas and cultural landscapes in their natural state, and provide opportunities for park visitors to experience the diversity of natural environments. Uumajunut represent areas with a high level of biodiversity and evidence of regionalized cultural use by Inuit. The highest priorities are the protection and heritage appreciation of Nunavut's natural ecosystems and the traditional activities and recreational experiences that can be enjoyed in the natural environment.

1.1.2 PARK BOUNDARY, LAND STATUS AND INUIT OWNED LANDS

The proposed boundary for Agguttinni Territorial Park, if it includes Inuit Owned Land (IOL) parcels, covers an area of 1,646,500 hectares, or 1,380,800 hectares not including IOL.

There are several parcels of Inuit Owned Land within and adjacent to the boundary. The Qikiqtani Inuit Association maintains all legal rights and responsibilities for the management of IOL in Agguttinni. As of 2021 discussions on whether the boundary would include or exclude IOL were pending. Matters respecting public access through any IOL portion of the park boundary require a negotiated long-term agreement and a Park-Specific Appendix to the Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement for Territorial Parks (IIBA).

The transfer of land to the Commissioner for a Territorial Park is pending. The land status for the park boundary area in 2021 is pending. The Park boundary will follow the ordinary high water mark along the coastal portions of the park. The boundary crosses the Barnes Ice Cap. This boundary was selected by the CJPMC to include five fiords, several islands, and a large inland area of important wildlife habitat. The inclusion of the ice cap recognizes the important ecological contribution of the glacier to the park environment.

Table A: Park Description Summary

PARK NAME: AGGUTTINI TERRITORIAL PARK	
Park Classification	Uumajunut Pimmariuninginnut (Natural Environment) Park
Park Size (ha)	1,646,500 hectares including Inuit Owned Land (IOL) Boundary area (shown in green)/ 1,380,800 hectares not including Inuit Owned Land (IOL)
Legal Park Boundary Description	Pending
Land Ownership	Transfer pending
Inuit Owned Land Parcels in the Park	N/A
Inuit Owned Land Parcels adjacent to the Park	<p>IOL parcel numbers (in full or in part) that are located in the proposed boundary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR-11 • CR-12 • CR-13 • CR-15 • CR-16 • CR-17 • CR-18 • CR-19 <p>IOL parcel numbers immediately adjacent to the boundary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR-10 • CR-27 • CR-24
Mineral Permits or Leases (active and non-active) adjacent to the Park	There were no active mineral claims in the park boundary as of 2021
Other Land Use Designations	N/A
Park/Resource Management Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clyde River Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) • Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC) • Qikiqtani Inuit Association • Municipality of Clyde River • Clyde River – Nangmoutaq Hunters and Trappers Organization • Clyde River Search and Rescue • Government of Nunavut, Department of Economic Development and Transportation; Department of Culture and Heritage; Department of Education; and Department of Environment • Government of Canada • Institutions of Public Government (Nunavut Planning Commission, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, Nunavut Impact Review Board, Nunavut Water Board, and Inuit Heritage Trust)

1.2 PARK PURPOSE

The IIBA and NP&SP Park Program recognize the importance of Inuit culture and heritage, and the importance of protecting, conserving, presenting, and providing visitor experience through parks.

The purpose statements for Agguttinni Territorial Park are directly linked to the NP&SP Program mandate, which is to:

- Protect a system of natural and cultural landscapes representative of Nunavut;
- Provide opportunities for residents and visitors to increase their knowledge and appreciation of Nunavut’s natural and cultural landscapes and engage communities in their conservation and appreciation; and
- Provide opportunities for unique, high quality visitor experiences and encourage associated economic benefits.
- Promote opportunities for recreational use of the park.
- Promote economic opportunities and economic diversity in the community.
- Share the story of Agguttinni with residents and visitors through heritage appreciation.
- Conserve Inuit heritage and culturally important sites.
- Protect and preserve wildlife and wildlife habitat.

1.3 PARK VISION STATEMENT

The vision is a statement of the long-term ambitions for the park and the enduring value that Agguttinni provides for the people of Clyde River and Nunavut. The vision provides the context for the strategic goals and actions in the Master Plan and Management Plan.

The Vision Statement for Agguttinni is linked to the Vision for the Nunavut Parks Program, which states: “Nunavut Parks inspire people to connect, experience and protect our natural and cultural heritage.”



Photo credit: Patrick Graillon

THE PURPOSE STATEMENTS FOR AGGUTTINNI TERRITORIAL PARK ARE DIRECTLY LINKED TO THE NP&SP PROGRAM MANDATE, WHICH IS TO:

1. Protect a system of natural and cultural landscapes representative of Nunavut;
2. Provide opportunities for residents and visitors to increase their knowledge and appreciation of Nunavut’s natural and cultural landscapes and engage communities in their conservation and appreciation; and
3. Provide opportunities for unique, high quality visitor experiences and encourage associated economic benefits.

Vision Statement for Agguttinni Territorial Park

Agguttinni Territorial Park is connected to the history and cultural identity of the residents of Clyde River. Our long and complex relationship with this land and its resources is expressed in our traditional knowledge, the place names of the area and through the use of the area by our ancestors. Residents and visitors will connect to Agguttinni’s natural beauty and cultural heritage through a quality park program that celebrates this area as important for providing the essentials of life, and as a place to discover our stories and experience the beauty of the land. Our commitment to the protection, use and appreciation of Agguttinni’s landscape and its resources is pledged through our planning and management approach, which will bring together Inuit traditional knowledge and western science. Under the guidance of the Clyde River CJPMC and residents of Clyde River, this approach will ensure that the natural and cultural heritage resources of Agguttinni Territorial Park are enjoyed by the present generation, and sustained for the future.

1.4 PARK-SPECIFIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

There are four goal statements that include objectives or specific actions that are part of the planning and management approach for the park:

- Protect Agguttinni's Natural Resources
- Conserve Agguttinni's Inuit Heritage and Culture
- Celebrate Agguttinni through heritage appreciation, recreation, and tourism
- Provide park-associated benefits to Inuit and Clyde River

The goals for Agguttinni are linked to the goal statement for the Nunavut Parks Program:

- Protect Nunavut's natural and cultural landscapes
- Engage communities in conservation and heritage appreciation
- Enhance visitor experience

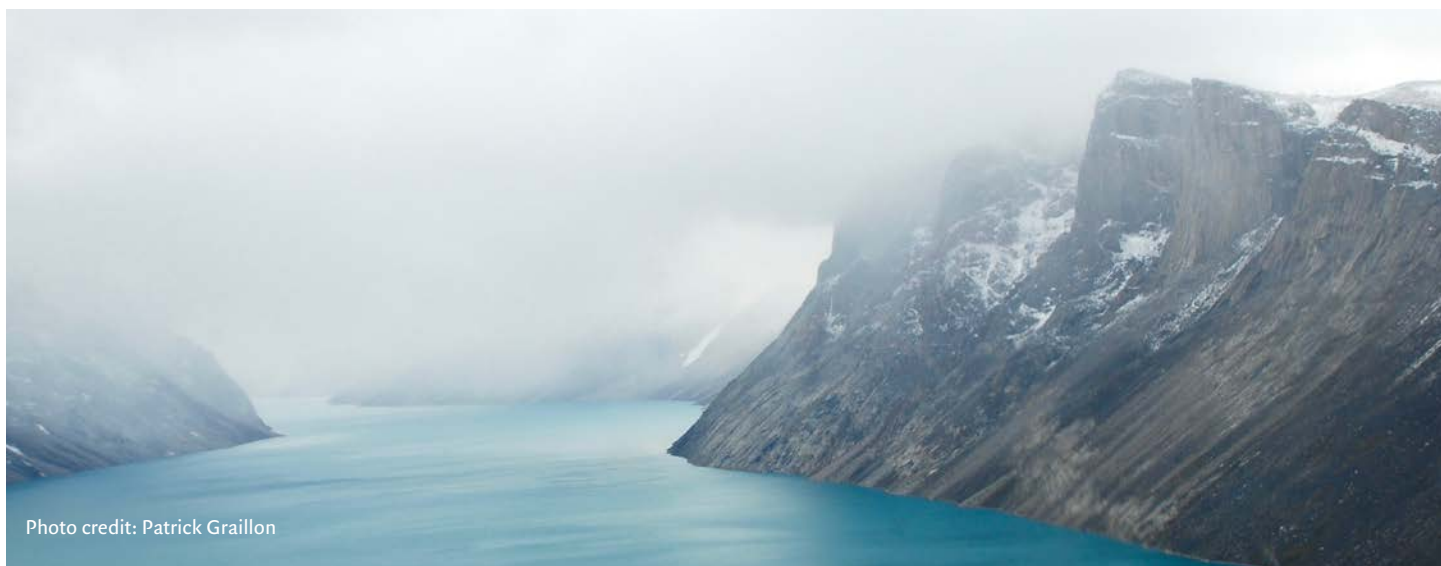
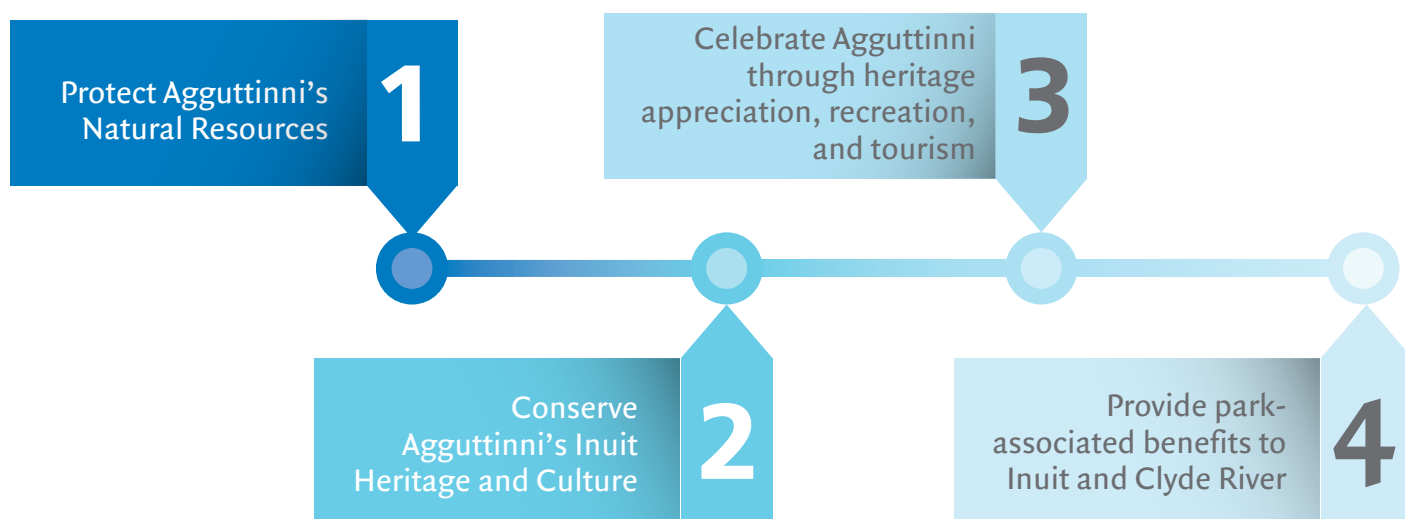


Photo credit: Patrick Graillon

GOAL 1 – PROTECT AGGUTTINNI'S NATURAL RESOURCES

Objective: Protect and preserve wildlife for the future: Important wildlife and wildlife habitat will be managed and monitored to ensure that the park supports protection and avoids negative impacts on wildlife. Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit will inform management decisions concerning wildlife and wildlife habitat.

Objective: Maintain habitat critical for wildlife:

- Polar bear – regulate access to polar bear denning and gathering areas by non-beneficiary visitors; monitor polar bear habitat; mitigate and manage the impacts of park development and use.
- Caribou - regulate access to caribou calving areas by non-beneficiary visitors; monitor caribou habitat; mitigate and manage the impacts of park development and use.
- Fish – regulate non-beneficiary visitor access to some lakes and rivers where Inuit subsistence and commercial fishing occur.
- Birds - regulate access to nesting areas by non-beneficiary visitors during critical periods in the life cycle; monitor bird habitat; mitigate and manage the impacts of park development and use, particularly the impact of mountaineering in cliff nesting areas.

Objective: Monitor park use and development, and mitigate negative impacts through management (e.g. regulation; corrective measures):

- Protect Inuit access and use of the park. Inuit harvesting rights are guaranteed in the park. Activities that may impact on Inuit harvesting, camping, and enjoyment will be prohibited or managed as required.
- Tourism and economic development activities in the park will be planned and managed.
- Environmental assessments will be conducted when required for proposed development in the park.
- Mineral use potential will be managed.



Photo credit: Patrick Graillon

GOAL 2 – CONSERVE AGGUTTINNI'S INUIT HERITAGE AND CULTURE

Objective: Protect cultural resources and heritage of the park through management planning, regulation, guidelines, and operations. *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit* will inform management decisions concerning cultural and heritage resources.

- Respect Inuit rights to continued use and enjoyment of the land at harvesting areas, fishing areas, and camp or cabin areas.
- Identify, monitor, and manage sites of significance to Inuit (e.g., camp sites, graves) in the park in cooperation with the Department of Culture and Heritage (GN).

Objective: Document the heritage resources of Agguttinni through ongoing inventory and documentation of the heritage resources and collection of Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit. The continuous inventory of resources and stories will ensure that information gaps, additional data, new perspectives, and changes are properly documented.

- Identify, monitor, and manage archaeological sites and resources in the park in cooperation with Inuit Heritage Trust. Monitor park use and development, and mitigate negative impacts through management (e.g. regulation; corrective measures).
- Complete a burial sites inventory project park in cooperation with the Department of Culture and Heritage (GN).
- Record travel routes, travel distances and potential public safety hazards in every season.
- Collect stories, legends and traditional knowledge about the land and resources of Agguttinni through oral history projects.



GOAL 3: CELEBRATE AGGUTTINNI TERRITORIAL PARK THROUGH HERITAGE APPRECIATION, RECREATION, AND TOURISM

Objective: Preserve and protect the connection of the people of Clyde River with Agguttinni. Manage the park to ensure non-beneficiary visitor use does not interfere with Inuit rights of use and enjoyment in Agguttinni.

Objective: Develop and offer Heritage Appreciation programs for residents and visitors to celebrate Agguttinni through the sharing of information on natural and cultural heritage resources, the historic use of the area by Inuit and the continuing importance of the park for the people of Clyde River. Heritage Appreciation will include:

- Interpretation in the community and in the park.
- Community and park-based education programs.
- Marketing materials about the park.
- Objective: Increase the number of tourists visiting Clyde River and Agguttinni
- Develop, promote, and manage ecotourism activities, including camping, hiking, skiing, dog sledding, snowmobiling, boat tours, and sightseeing.
- Manage mountaineering activities including climbing, base jumping, caving, bouldering, and gliding.
- Regulate cruise ship and yacht access to park land and the activities that occur during landing parties in the park.

Objective: Make Agguttinni a safe and sustainable destination for all park user groups.

- Develop safety and rescue plans, training, coordination, and development of infrastructure in the park such as emergency shelters.
- Apply and enforce zoning regulations in areas known to present hazards to public safety.



Photo credit: Scott Stewart

GOAL 4: PROVIDE PARK ASSOCIATED BENEFITS TO INUIT AND CLYDE RIVER

Objective: Stimulate economic opportunities associated with the park.

- Maximize economic benefits associated with the park through employment, Inuit business contracting, and promotion of and training for Inuit Tourism Providers (outfitters, guides, tourism establishments).
- Increase skills by providing opportunities for training and education related to the park.
- Support the development of a Clyde River/Agguttinni Territorial Park Tourism Strategy.



Photo credit: Patrick Gaillon

1.5 STRATEGIC APPROACH: INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT AND ADAPTIVE CONSERVATION APPROACH

Planning and management of Agguttinni will follow an *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit*¹ and *Adaptive Conservation*² approach that is based on working in harmony with the land and wildlife:

- Accommodation and protection of Inuit use and rights in the park as required.
- Continuation of Inuit harvesting activities inside the park boundary. The close relationship between people and the resources of the park will be the priority in decision making.
- Protection and conservation of cultural resources of significance.
- Balanced development and protection of natural resources.
- Maintenance of the natural habitat and, where possible, mitigation to address environmental conditions.
- Economic development localized inside the park boundary, where possible, to the day use area and trails, and supported outside the park in the community.
- Use of zoning regulations and/or prohibitions as required.
- Sustainability would be achieved through management decisions that consider the long-term impact of use, development, protection. Where impacts and change are unavoidable, management decisions will seek to mitigate the negative effects.

NP&SP staff, the CJPMC, consultants, and communities will need to use the best available information to determine how to achieve the park goals and objectives by using this strategic approach to attain the desired balance between protection and use. This approach will also:

1. Observe Inuit rights and allowable practices specified in the NA and IIBA.
2. Conform to the legislated requirements and processes established in the Territorial Parks Act, NA and IIBA, and other legislation³. Where there is a discrepancy between the legislation, the NA and IIBA take precedence.
3. Collect IQ and scientific knowledge to inform decision-making for all planning, design, development and uses of the park. A lack of clear IQ or scientific evidence should not be an

impediment to taking a decision to conserve and protect the environment or cultural resource. New information should be gathered through ongoing inventory work and monitoring to assist in joint management decision-making and park operations.

- Monitor natural and cultural resources and human use, and where possible, address impacts caused by human activity and natural change.
- Where a cultural site or cultural resource requires protection, the CJPMC will consult with IHT and the NJPMC to determine the design approach and actions to be taken. Local elders may be consulted by the CJPMC.
- Limit development inside the park boundary to ensure conservation of natural and cultural resources.
- Use of zoning regulations and/or prohibitions as required.

Approach to Cultural Resource Planning

As recommended in the *Agguttinni Complete Park Inventory*, the continuing documentation and understanding of cultural and heritage resources should be a priority through inventories of archaeological sites, burial sites, and oral history projects.

Approach to Natural Resource Planning

The intent of zoning recommendations is to provide guidance for the use and protection of specific resources within Agguttinni. The conservation or protection of significant wildlife and their habitats may require managed use and seasonal regulation of visitor activities. The *Agguttinni Complete Park Inventory* identified areas of significant natural resources and wildlife habitats.

- Caribou protection measures are recommended in the *North Baffin Land Use Plan* (2000) by NPC, the NWMB, NIRB, the GN and Federal Government. The zoning plan identifies seasonal regulations for non-beneficiary access to calving grounds, development of facilities in known caribou areas, and during caribou critical lifecycle phases.
- Polar Bear protection measures are recommended based on traditional knowledge: seasonal zoning regulations concern non-beneficiary access to denning and gathering grounds,

¹ Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit means the accumulated body of traditional knowledge of the CJPMC and Inuit in Clyde River that is necessary for responsible decision-making regarding lands, waters, resources and use of Agguttinni.

² Adaptive Conservation means that management actions will be based on the best available knowledge and data, even though the planners may know the data is not comprehensive, because it is recognized that action must still be taken in order to manage the park and its resources. New knowledge will be collected over time to inform the conservation process and improve actions and their effectiveness. This approach allows for change in management approaches over time.

³ *The Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* (2015) provides direction for project proposals within all territorial parks that will be subject to an assessment of the potential impacts. The Act will apply to the review of the Management Plan for Agguttinni conducted

development of facilities in these areas, and suggested activity regulations during polar bear critical lifecycle phases.

- Bird nesting protection measures are recommended for sites identified through traditional knowledge: seasonal zoning regulations for mountaineering activities in the areas bird nesting cliffs are included based on codes of conduct established by the Association of Canadian Mountain Guides.
- Areas of mineral potential identified in the *Mineral Inventory and Assessment* report may be subject to future exploration activities. Recommended *Resource Management* zoning and regulations for mineral development areas in Agguttinni encourage wildlife protection measures and guidelines for infrastructure development locations that are in keeping with the park's overall purpose to conserve and protect the environment, and that will allow NP&SP to monitor and mitigate impacts through regulation or direct intervention.



Photo credit: Patrick Gaillon

APPROACH TO TOURISM AND VISITOR USE PLANNING

The *Agguttinni Complete Park Inventory* identified areas of tourism activity, travel routes, locations for park infrastructure and potential visitor use. The permit and visitor registration process is an opportunity to orient the visitors to park regulations, manage recreational activities, and collect information from park users on their travel itinerary in the event of a public safety emergency.

The approach to planning for tourism and visitor use considers the following:

- Mandatory Visitor Registration and use of local outfitters guides.
- Recreation Activities are regulated in Agguttinni: the park is an internationally renowned destination for mountaineering activities and will develop into a destination for other outdoor recreation pursuits.
- Restrictions: Zoning recommendations provide guidance and seasonal regulation to limit non-beneficiary visitor access to, or interference with, Inuit subsistence harvesting, commercial fishing, and areas of important wildlife habitat. Visitor access or activities may be prohibited or restricted within areas of the park.

- Permits for Visitor Access, Business Operators, Aircraft Landing, Cruise Ship and Private Yacht Landing, and Special Events.

1.6 PARK MANAGEMENT PARTNERS

Nunavut's Territorial Parks are administered by the Government of Nunavut, through the NP&SP Division of the Department of Environment (DoE). NP&SP and DoE are responsible for ensuring the protection, promotion and sustainable use of resources in Nunavut through management. In keeping with the NA, IIBA and TPA, NP&SP is mandated to jointly plan and manage Territorial Parks with Inuit through the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC), and in the case of Agguttinni, the Clyde River Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC). NP&SP will be the lead agency for the management of resources and use within the park boundary, and for the park's ongoing operations and maintenance. NP&SP has a lead role and responsibility to enforce regulations, including the appointment of Park Officers.

However, territorial parks are not managed by NP&SP alone. There are a number of partner organizations with direct and indirect roles in the management of the park, its resources, and its use.

The management of park resources such as archeological, terrestrial wildlife and birds, fish, and water, require NP&SP to notify the appropriate partner agency responsible for regulations, and where collaboration can be established, the appropriate management action will be implemented through partnerships.

Implementation of this Management Plan by NP&SP will be undertaken with the following key management partners who hold a role associated to the park. Should an organization not appear in this Management Plan, additional management partnerships can be recognized and added at any time, as required.

1.6.1 JOINT MANAGEMENT PARTNERS

There are two joint planning and management committees with roles described in the IIBA for the planning and management of Agguttinni Territorial Park – the Clyde River CJPMC and the NJPMC.

The principles to be applied by these committees include:

- To ensure IQ informs and influences decision-making.
- To ensure joint management concerning the use, management and conservation of park lands, waters and resources.
- To ensure Inuit and other local residents are involved in planning and management through consultation.
- To preserve and promote Inuit heritage and culture through documentation and preservation actions.

The **Clyde River CJPMC** provides advice on planning, development and management for Agguttinni.

The CJPMC role includes:

- Preparing and approval of the Management Plan.
- Annual reporting on the park and implementation of the Management Plan.
- An active role in the implementation of the Management Plan and Master Plan, ensuring park development or activities conform to the management approach and regulations. Where exceptions are deemed appropriate, the CJPMC will identify in writing the exception and the reasons for recommending an alternative management action be approved.
- The review of any permits for Agguttinni Park, including but not limited to research, visitor access, development, and business activity. The CJPMC may wish to identify recommendations, requirements or restrictions (Terms and Conditions) on permits.

The **NJPMC** provides advice on planning, development, and management for all territorial parks in Nunavut.

The NJPMC role specific to Agguttinni includes:

- The review and approval of the Management Plan and any future updates to the plan.
- Reviewing annual reporting by the CJPMC on the park and implementation of the Management Plan and Master Plan, and approval of annual implementation budgets.
- Providing advice on measures to protect or manage Culturally Significant Sites, wildlife, and Important Wildlife Areas.

1.6.2 OTHER MANAGEMENT PARTNERS

Local, regional, and territorial organizations can be engaged in partnerships for the ongoing management of the park, or on a project-specific initiative, and bring their expertise to benefit the vision and goals of the park. NP&SP and the CJPMC will work with each organization to identify the purpose, opportunities, and benefits of partnership. The following section provides a general summary of the role that each organization may contribute for the management of the park.

Municipality of Clyde River: The Municipal government is an important partner because the park contributes to the quality of life for Clyde River residents and benefits the community's economy.

Where applicable, GN staff will consult and coordinate with the Municipality:

- Collaboration to promote the park, tourism related to the park, an **Inuit Tourism Strategy**, and other economic benefits that result from the park.
- Collaboration on the development and maintenance of the access road on municipal land between the community and park boundary.
- Should public safety or emergency response within the park require action or assistance from the Municipality.
- Should consultation and collaboration be required for regulations in place within the park boundary.

Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA): The QIA is a signatory to the IIBA and partner in the management and planning of all Territorial Parks. As previously noted, the Territorial Park boundary includes IOL, as well as adjacent IOL parcels. Management of IOL rests with QIA. Access to the park, and travel routes passing through the park, may involve crossing through IOL. QIA regulations and permits related to the access to IOL will apply in Agguttinni. When applicable, NP&SP staff will consult, coordinate with, and get appropriate authorizations from the QIA for planned or initiated park development or activities potentially impacting on IOL.

A Park-Specific Appendix (PSA) will be negotiated by the GN and QIA for Agguttinni as per the IIBA Article 2.

Partnership with the QIA will also ensure:

- Collaboration to implement the IIBA.
- Collaboration on the development and maintenance issues where the park boundary includes or is adjacent to IOL.
- Collaboration on trans-boundary management of natural and cultural resources where the park and IOL are both impacted.
- Collaboration on trans-boundary management of visitors.

Clyde River – Nangmoutaq Hunters and Trappers Association:

In keeping with the IIBA, Inuit rights to use the park recognize harvesting rights in the management zones.



NP&SP staff will work with the HTA:

- To contribute IQ and best management practices in wildlife management and the conservation of important wildlife areas.
- Should park development or activities negatively impact on harvesting activities.
- Should harvesting activities that contravene the Wildlife Act be identified within the park.
- Should disturbance to Inuit harvesting by non-beneficiary activities be identified within the park.
- Should sport hunting occur in the park.
- Should interpretation, education or information that concern harvesting, Inuit rights, and the park be developed or shared.
- Should a request or inquiry to establish a cabin in the park boundary be received by the HTA.
- To contribute to the Agguttinni Heritage Appreciation Program. The HTA can participate in the development of programs, contribution of IQ for interpretation and education programs, and in the delivery of activities in the park.
- To promote the management approach and actions to HTA members using the park.
- To collaborate, where required, on the management and operation of HTA-owned emergency shelters in the park.



Public Safety Organizations: Clyde River Search and Rescue, CGS NEM, Coast Guard, RCMP, Canadian Rangers and other community organizations responsible for safety and human health (e.g., Health Centre):

NP&SP and the CJPMC will work in close partnership with all local organizations to provide for public safety and respond to emergencies in the park:

- To develop a detailed Agguttinni Emergency Response Plan within the first two years of implementation.
- To lead or support emergency response in the park if required.
- To support NP&SP staff during the ongoing management and operations of the park should there be public safety issues or events.

- To collaborate with NP&SP staff to identify and mitigate threats to public safety in the park or along the park access road.
- To promote public safety key messages, including (but not limited to): minimal impact travel, safe and sustainable travel, and travel in bear country.
- To conduct training and emergency response exercises in the park as an approach to preparedness.

Department of Community and Government Services, Nunavut

Emergency Management: Community and Government Services (CGS) works in partnership with community governments and assists them in building their capacity, core municipal operations, infrastructure development, and land development.

Search and Rescue is supported through CGS:

- Search and Rescue (SAR) is a volunteer service offered at community level throughout the territory. Each community has their own search and rescue team that will be tasked by the division of Nunavut Emergency Management (NEM) as the jurisdictional authority in the territory. The teams volunteer their time but are supplied funding from NEM to cover such expenses as food, fuel, and equipment repairs. Notification of a search and rescue tasking begins at the community level. The SAR team will contact NEM. Alternatively, NEM may get a notification from a SPOT device (provided by NEM to each community) and they will then contact a member of the SAR team in that community to activate a search.
- NEM has developed its own Nunavut-based SAR training program.

Department of Environment, Wildlife Management (GN): The park management zones identify the protection of natural resources within the park, including wildlife and important wildlife areas; and the rights of Inuit to harvest within all zones of the park and the allowance for non-beneficiaries to fish within the park with a valid license. Park visitors seeking a fishing license will be directed to the Conservation Office in Clyde River.

NP&SP staff will work with Wildlife Conservation:

- Should park development or activities impact on wildlife, wildlife habitat, or harvesting activities.
- Should reports or evidence of harvesting activities or disturbance to wildlife in contravention of the *Wildlife Act* be identified within the park.
- Should issues specific to SARA COSEWIC species be identified in the park.
- For interpretation, education, regulation or general information concerning wildlife, wildlife habitat, harvesting, and Inuit rights to harvest.
- Should public safety or emergency response within the park require action or assistance from Conservation Officers.

- Should Parks Officers require assistance from Conservation Officers to maintain, manage, or conduct enforcement within the park.
- Should Parks Conservation Officers be required to respond to wildlife problems or complete an emergency kill within the park.
- Should Parks Conservation Officers be required to respond to wildlife problems or complete an emergency kill within the park.

Department of Environment, Education and Outreach Division:

The park offers exceptional opportunities for education and outreach with residents and visitors. Through the Heritage Appreciation Program, park activities such as “Learn to” activities, science or cultural camps, school outreach activities, and healing camps can be developed in collaboration with the Education and Outreach Division to strengthen the connection of people and the park.

NP&SP staff collaboration with the Education and Outreach Division will occur:

- For education program and activity development.
- For communications (such as public announcements and general information notices) to be issued on behalf of the Government, Department, or Division.
- For assistance in education and outreach programs or activities, including developing partnerships, planning, logistics, creation of materials, and implementation.

Department of Environment, Climate Change Secretariat:

Research and monitoring of climate change impacts in the park is a priority of the Management Plan. The Nunavut Climate Change Centre Secretariat will be an important partner in information sharing and best practices related to climate change, research, and monitoring.

Department of Culture and Heritage (GN): The park management zones recognize that cultural resources exist within the park, including both recorded and un-recorded resources of significance to Inuit and Nunavummiut. The GN Department of Culture and Heritage (C&H) is responsible for regulation of archaeological resources, human remains and burial sites, issuing permits related to research on archaeological resources, and maintaining a database of recorded archaeological sites.

The protection of cultural resources is a shared goal of NP&SP and C&H, and through partnership both will:

- Manage cultural resources in the park, including maintaining the database of recorded archaeological sites in the park and identification of options to minimize the impact of park development or use on cultural resources.
- Where there are requirements to protect cultural resources, work in partnership to provide advice on management actions, mitigation, or interventions (such as design options for protection).

- Review research permits issued for the park to ensure that permits comply with the management zones.
- The CJPMC will participate in the permit review and recommend permit conditions for research occurring in the park.
- Undertake future research to expand the knowledge of the recorded and un-recorded resources in the park.
- Develop and communicate key messages about minimal impact travel, caring for heritage resources, reporting archaeological or palaeontological artefacts, and respectful behaviour in parks (such as discouraging tourists from constructing new inuksuit in Agguttinni).
- Partner in the development and delivery of educational programs related to heritage, such as resource management, cultural interpretation, or artefact and archival management.
- Plan actions should human remains and burials require monitoring or become impacted by park development or use.



Department of Economic Development and Transportation, Tourism and Cultural Industries Division: The Department of Economic Development and Transportation (ED&T), Tourism and Cultural Industries Division has been assigned responsibilities under Article 4 of the IIBA for benefits for the community from business and career development opportunities, and specifically Inuit Tourism Strategies.

NP&SP staff will:

- Work closely with EDT to support Regional and Local Inuit Tourism Coordinators.
- Support the development and implementation of the **Inuit Tourism Strategy**.
- Provide interpretive information on Agguttinni through territorial marketing actions. NP&SP will work with ED&T Tourism and Cultural Industries, and other tourism providers/promoters to develop and present park marketing materials such as brochures and maps.

- Provide information to visitors to assist in their park visit planning, including how to access the park, and arrange guided tours.
- Answering questions about park activities, programs, services, and regulations.
- Promote, train and support Inuit Tourism Operators as per the IIBA and Clyde River **Inuit Tourism Strategy**.
- Promote, and potential co-host, park events such as Parks Day or other activities identified in an **Inuit Tourism Strategy**.

Department of Economic Development and Transportation, Fisheries and Sealing Division: The boundary for the park contains fish-bearing coastal areas and inland waterbodies. Monitoring and regulation of fish may require NP&SP staff collaboration with the Fisheries and Sealing Division:

- Should park development or activities impact on fish, fish habitat, or Inuit harvesting of fish.
- Should reports or evidence of fishing activities or disturbance in contravention of the Wildlife Act be identified within the park.
- For interpretation, education, regulation, or general information that concern fish, fish habitat, and harvesting of fish.

Department of Education (GN): The Department of Education Curriculum Development Division is responsible for the design, development, adoption, and review of education programming in the form of programs of study or resources for students, teachers, and administrators. NP&SP staff will work with the Curriculum Development Division during the planning and implementation of the Heritage Appreciation Program education elements for Agguttinni.

Nunavut Water Board: The NWB has responsibilities and powers over the use, management, and regulation of inland water in Nunavut and its objectives are to provide for the conservation and utilization of waters in the territory. Should there be any future planned developments or issues in the park that could impact on the watershed, NP&SP staff will consult with the NWB. At the time of this Management Plan and the Agguttinni Territorial Park Master Plan, no development has been proposed or water issues identified that require consultation with the NWB.

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board: the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) is an Institution of Public Government mandated by the NA as the instrument of wildlife management and the main regulator of access to wildlife in Nunavut. Articles 9 and 14 of the IIBA identify the advisory role for the NWMB concerning important wildlife areas in parks, management actions concerning wildlife and wildlife areas, Inventories of Park Resources, Master Plans and Management Plans.

Where wildlife or important wildlife may be impacted in the park, NP&SP staff will:

- Provide NWMB information from the Inventory of Park Resources.
- Consult NWMB on issues and management.

Nunavut Planning Commission: The Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) is responsible for the development, implementation and monitoring of land use plans that guide and direct resource use and development in the Nunavut Settlement Area under the legislation *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* (NuPPAA). Agguttinni Territorial Park is recognized in the Nunavut Land Use Plan (NLUP) being drafted as of 2017, and NLUP land use regulations do not apply within the territorial park.

NuPPAA governs how the NPC and NIRB processes work and gives a definition of what a project is. The NPC is also now responsible for reviewing all project proposals to determine if they are: (1) in conformity with a Land Use Plan; and (2) whether the project is exempt from screening or needs to be referred to the NIRB. NA Schedule 12-1 and Schedule 3 of NuPPAA determine exemptions from screening.

Nunavut Impact Review Board: Should NPC refer a project to NIRB for an environmental assessment (EA) screening for a planned development or activity in Agguttinni the GN will address the requirements for this process.

Inuit Heritage Trust (IHT): IHT received its mandate from the NA to preserve, enrich and protect Inuit cultural heritage and identity embodied in Nunavut's archaeological sites, ethnographic resources, and traditional place names.

NP&SP staff will:

- Seek the advice of IHT “in the design and implementation of measures to protect or manage each Culturally Significant Site.” (IIBA 8.2.3 and 8.2.4)
- Report to IHT on protection measures taken, or concerns about culturally significant sites, and provide copies of the results of inventory of culturally significant sites in parks.
- NP&SP shall “fully document Culturally Significant Sites potentially threatened, and submit a report in writing to the IHT with a copy to the NJPMC.” (IIBA 8.2.8) Seek the advice of IHT “in the design and implementation of measures to protect or manage each Culturally Significant Site.” (IIBA 8.2.3 and 8.2.4)

Research Centres (e.g., Nunavut Research Institute) and researchers that conduct projects within Agguttinni Territorial Park must obtain a valid research license in Nunavut through the NRI, and apply to NP&SP for a research permit.

The CJPMC may review the research permit and apply conditions or terms following IIBA Article 11.

Research partnerships will benefit Agguttinni Territorial Park, and researchers should be encouraged to:

- Include Inuit researchers on projects in the park.
- Consult with the CJPMC on research priorities and topics that will contribute to expanding the knowledge and understanding of the natural and cultural resources of the park.
- Enhance the Inventory of Park Resources by contributing additional data and analysis.
- Include IQ in all research projects.
- Follow the NP&SP Culturally Appropriate Consultation Techniques guide.

1.7 MANAGEMENT PLANNING METHODOLOGY

Since the 1980's the community of Clyde River has identified the potential for developing protected areas to protect and recognize important wildlife areas and heritage values, and to develop economic opportunities. The study of feasibility and opportunities related to establishment of a territorial park began in 2002. Several studies led to community support to establish Agguttinni as a territorial park.

The first Clyde River CJPMC was established in 2014 and began the process of planning for Agguttinni Territorial Park by reviewing past reports. The members of the CJPMC that prepared this Management Plan were appointed in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

An Inventory of Park Resources was prepared as the comprehensive

documentation of all the resources within the boundary of the park, including: cultural heritage and sites of importance to Inuit; important wildlife and wildlife habitat; and mineral resources.

The following chronology illustrates the steps that have been taken during the park establishment process, beginning with the pre-background studies and leading up to the management plan phase.

The Agguttinni Territorial Park Master Plan was prepared to meet the requirements of the NA, IIBA and the Nunavut Parks and Special Places *Framework for Master Plans*.

The Management Plan has been informed by previously completed reports and the guidelines of the Nunavut Parks and Special Places *Framework for Management Plans*.



Table B: Previous Plans and Reports

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHORS	PURPOSE
2003	Clyde River Attractions Development Study	GN: Prepared by Nikkittuituq Associates	Attractions Development Feasibility Study
2005	Feasibility Study for Park Development	GN: Prepared by Laird and Associates	Feasibility Study
2014	Clyde River Coastal Resource Inventory	GN: Prepared by Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division	Inventory
2015	Inventory of Park Resources	GN: Prepared by Aarluk Consulting Inc.	Inventory
2016	Agguttinni Territorial Park Master Plan	GN: Prepared by NVision Insight Group Inc.	Master Plan
2020-2021	Drafting of the Agguttinni Territorial Park Management Plan	GN: Prepared by NVision Insight Group Inc.	Management Plan

The CJPMC consultation log for the Management Plan is included in Appendix 5.1.



Section 2

PARK CONTEXT





SECTION 2: PARK CONTEXT

This section provides a brief description of the park's key resources, programs, and uses at the time of preparation of the Management Plan. It includes a description of the current state of the park as of 2017, and identifies key challenges and issues associated with management.

2.1 PARK CONDITIONS

The following table summarizes the main conditions of Agguttinni that inform the Management Plan.

Table C: Key Park Conditions

FEATURES	DESCRIPTION
Community Benefit Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased tourism business for outfitters and tourist establishments Potential to provide local training, employment and contracting to support the park Opportunities to share Agguttinni and its stories with the community, Nunavut and the world Protection of resources that support Inuit harvesting, land activities, and heritage Potential to promote Inuit businesses and products (e.g., arts and crafts) through the Parks Office and Visitor Services Centre
Tourism Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High potential for tourism development in several seasons (spring, summer and fall) Agguttinni offers a unique and marketable attraction for the ecotourism and adventure tourism segment
What are the management challenges?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area is remote. Human safety and emergency response Climate change Protection of archaeological sites and resources Protection of wildlife and wildlife habitat Managing human impacts on the park environment and infrastructure Managing tourism activity

This section of this Agguttinni Management Plan summarizes the resources and features of Agguttinni where management is required:

- Landscape Unit Descriptions
- Natural Resources Summary
- Cultural Resources Summary
- Mineral Inventory and Assessment

2.2 LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

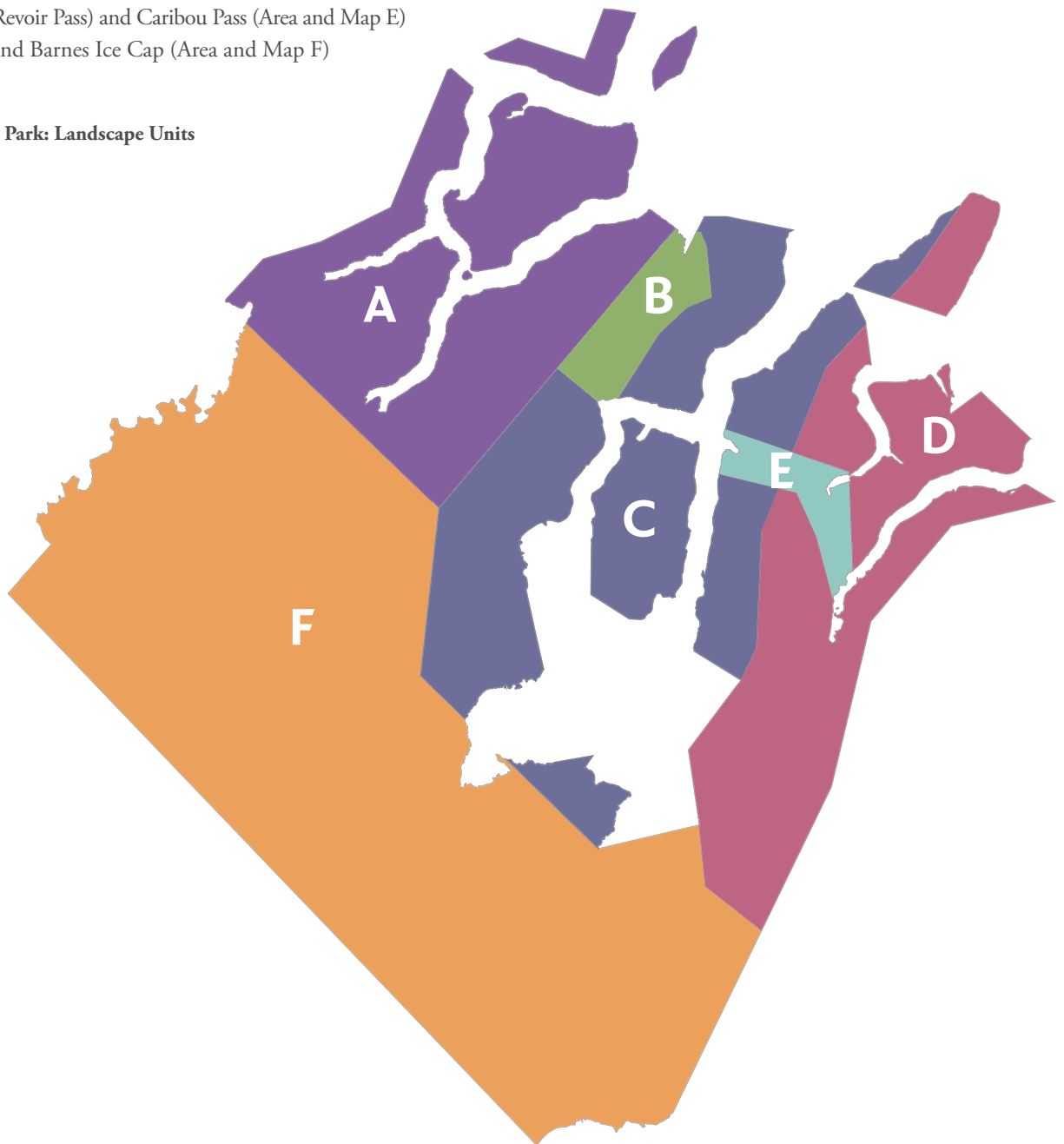
This section provides a general description of the park and surrounding area including the park's infrastructure, natural, cultural and historic features.

The general areas within the park boundary, called “landscape units” are:

- Nattiqsujuk (Gibbs and Clark Fiords) and Pilattuq (Scott Island) (Area and Map A)
- Stewart Valley (Area and Map B)
- Kangiqtualuk Uquqti (Sam Ford Fiord) and Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm) (Area and Map C)
- Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord), Tasiak (Ayr Lake), and Kogalu River (Area and Map D)
- Atagulisaktalik (Revoir Pass) and Caribou Pass (Area and Map E)
- Barnes Plateau and Barnes Ice Cap (Area and Map F)

The descriptions of each landscape unit highlight the physical landscape characteristics and significance of the area. Following the descriptions of each landscape is a summary of the specific natural and cultural resources that make Agguttinni Territorial Park unique.

Agguttinni Territorial Park: Landscape Units



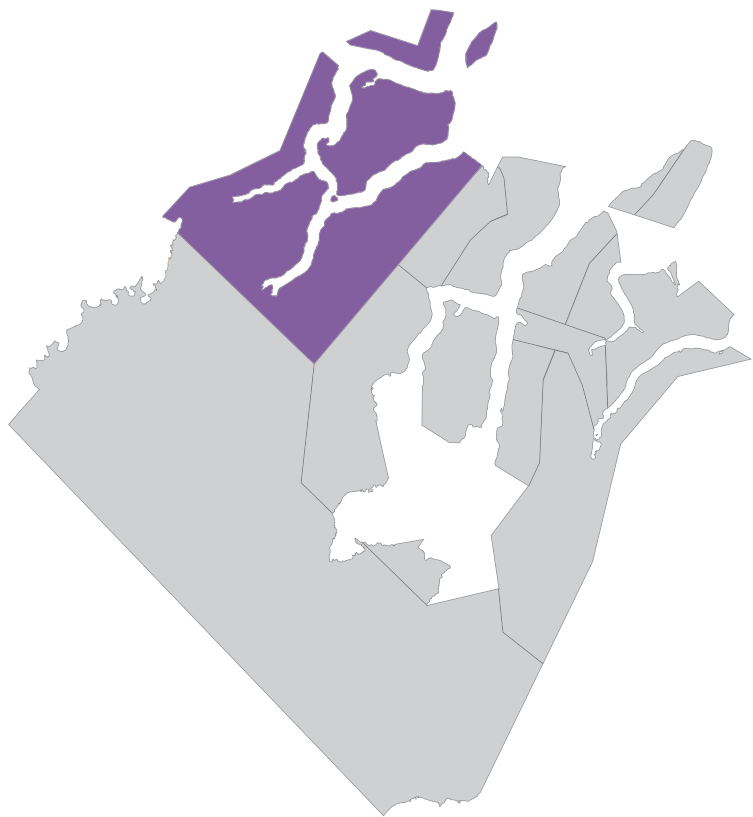
2.2.1 NATTIQSUJUQ (GIBBS AND CLARK FIORDS) AND PILATTUAQ (SCOTT ISLAND) — AREA AND MAP A

The northeastern portion of Agguttinni is characterized as lowlands (tundra plains and lowland hills) on Remote Peninsula and along the coastal areas Scott Inlet. The landscape transitions as one travels towards the west to become the Clyde Highlands that dominate Pilattuaq (Scott Island), Clark and Gibbs Fiords, Sillem Island, and surround the Stewart Valley.

Nattiqsujuq is the name for the Gibbs and Clark Fiord area. The fiords and valleys of this part of the Clyde Highlands are dominated by rock walls, mountains, glaciers and ice caps with some overhanging glaciers and glacial tongues descending into the valleys. Lakes and rivers are also present in the valleys.

Cultural sites of importance to Inuit and unregistered archaeological sites occur along the coast areas and valleys of this portion of Agguttinni. The area is used annually by Inuit from Clyde River for harvesting and as a travel route to locations further north on Baffin Island.

The area is most often accessed by sea and sea ice at Scott Inlet, or by travelling overland through the Stewart Valley from Walker Arm. The fiords are used annually by cruise ships and private yachts, drawn into the deep inlets both by the scenic beauty and for protection during poor weather conditions on Baffin Bay.



2.2.1.1 Detail Description of Area A

Scott Inlet is a wide channel 20 km long by 12-19 km wide leading into Gibbs and Clark Fiords. This is the main travel access route by ice and sea to Agguttinni's northeastern region. The coastline northwest of Scott Inlet is a known safety hazard zone associated with poor ice conditions in spring. Likewise, the southwest coastline of Scott Island is an area of known safety hazards in spring when the sea ice along the coast thins early in spring.

Pilattuaq (Scott Island) is a steep sided island in the middle of the inlet, 12 km long and 4 km wide, which is often described as looking like a ship. A Northern Fulmar and Glaucous Gull nest on the cliffs on the southeast coast of the island, identified as *Special Protection Sub-Zone: Important Wildlife Area for Birds*. Mountaineering activities (rock wall climbing) may occur at these cliffs, requiring mountaineering regulations. A shark research project has also been undertaken in the fiords on the south side of the island and around Sillem Island.

Remote Peninsula is on the south side of Clark Fiord at Scott Inlet and extends over to the north side of Sam Ford Fiord. Remote Peninsula has broad flat plains that transition to hills and the Clyde Highlands. Several valleys on the peninsula provide travel access inland from the coast, with lakes and streams found in the floor of these valleys. One travel route from the coast travels across Remote Peninsula to access Refuge Harbour at the north end of Stewart Valley.

The plan has identified several *Special Protection Sub-Zones* on Remote Peninsula:

- An *Important Wildlife Area for Birds* on the southeast coast of Scott Inlet;
- An *Important Wildlife Area for Polar Bear* denning on the north tip along the Baffin Bay coast and from the interior to the northwest coast of Sam Ford Fiord; and,
- An *Inuit Use Sub-Zone for Priority Harvesting* related to fishing and bird harvesting activities at Remote Lake.

Nattiqsujuq (Clark Fiord) is long and narrow, with steep cliff walls rising 1,219 m to 1,372 m. The walls are broken by two side valleys leading northward. A Cultural zone on the north shore for protection of a culturally important area. The north shore opposite Sillem Island is used seasonally by caribou and is zoned in the master plan as a *Special Protection Sub-Zone: Important Wildlife Area for Caribou*. The fiord ends in a mountainous river valley, giving way to the rolling tundra and wetlands of the Barnes Plateau. An *Inuit Use Sub-Zone for Priority Harvesting* is identified at the end of the fiord.

The Gibbs Fiord portion of Nattiqsujuk is steep walled with cliffs ranging from 1,219 m to 1,524 m that have attracted interest as a mountaineering destination and cruise ship sight-seeing area. The cliffs provide important bird habitat. A Northern Fulmar and Glaucous Gull nesting cliff is located in the fiord on the southeast coast of Sillem Island, and a falcon nesting area, possibly used by Peregrine Falcon, is located on the southeast coast near the end of the fiord. The nesting areas are identified as a Special Protection *Sub-Zone: Important Wildlife Area for Birds*. Gibbs Fiord ends with the Tay and Erik Rivers flowing into it from their source at the Conn and Bieler Lakes in the Barnes Plateau. This western region is characterized by wide fiord valleys giving way to the rolling tundra and wetlands of the Barnes Plateau.

Refuge Harbour (about 6.5 km long and 1.5 km wide) is located on the south shore of Gibbs Fiord, and is the northern entry point for the Stewart Valley. A second valley opens northward into the lowlands of Remote Peninsula, providing an important travel route to the coast. Rock slopes are found on both sides of Refuge Harbour, including Natsiaq Peak on the southwest side of the harbour. Refuge Harbour is used by boats as a safe harbour during storm conditions on Baffin Bay or in Scott Inlet. Access from Refuge Harbour into Stewart Valley is **not permitted** due to hazardous conditions (see Section 3.4).

2.2.2 STEWART VALLEY — AREA AND MAP B

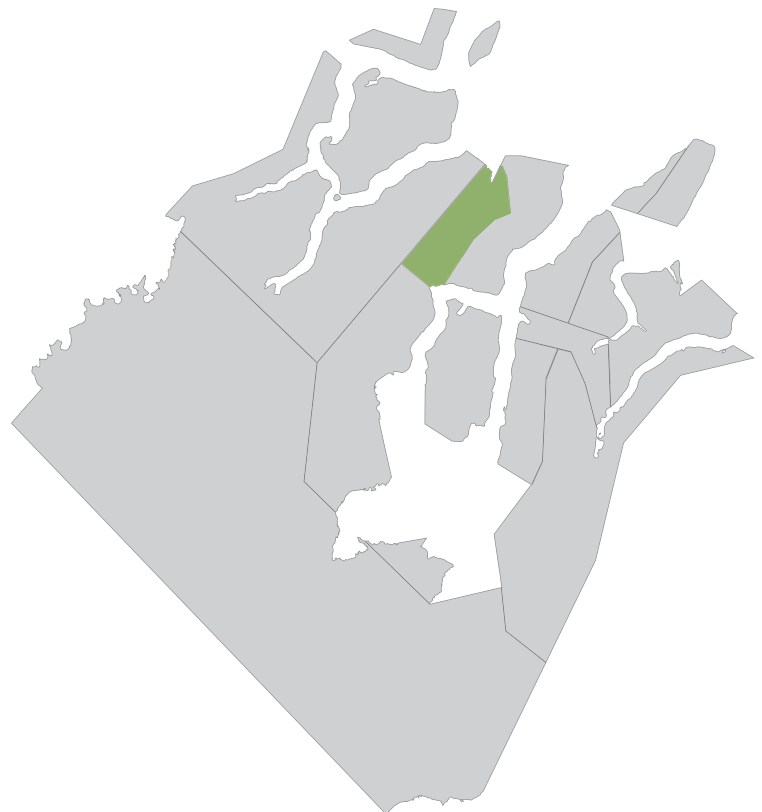
Stewart Valley is a narrow, “U” shaped valley with steep walls that is approximately 34 km long and 1 to 1.5 km wide. The valley floor has two large lakes fed by streams draining from the high glacier covered mountains. Eight glacier tongues flow toward the valley. Stewart Lake is silty and spring meltwater overflows onto the ice making it challenging and dangerous for travel in some areas.

2.2.1.1 Detail Description of Area B

Mountaineering is a popular visitor activity in the valley and typically occurs at Sail Peaks, one of several cliffs and pinnacles that reach up to 1,524 m, and Ukpik Peak with an elevation of 1,809 m.

Stewart Valley is accessible in spring by snowmobile from Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm) (if snow conditions permit). Springtime snowmobile access from the south Kangiqtualuk Agguqti may be possible up a stream valley before water begins to flow under the snow. Travel throughout the valley in spring occurs on the ice-covered lakes until the glacial meltwater begins to accumulate over the ice.

Sillem Island separates Gibbs and Clark Fiords. The island is 32 km long and up to 20 km wide, with elevations of 1,524 m or more on the Gibbs Fiord side, and 1,219 m or more on the Clark Fiord side. Sillem has a diverse landscape ranging from monumental peaks on the northeast side, pinnacles and spires on the north side, and sloping valleys and a tundra plateau to the southwest. The island is extensively glaciated. Glacial waterfalls are found on the south end of the island. The cliffs along the southeast side of the island on Gibbs Fiord are used for mountaineering activities. Northern Fulmar and Glaucous Gull colonies nest on these same cliffs, zoned as *Special Protection Sub-Zone: Important Wildlife Area for Birds*. Seasonal mountaineering regulations are required for the management of bird nesting sites. Sillem Island is also used seasonally by caribou as a feeding and calving area. The southwest portion of the island is zoned as a *Special Protection Sub-Zone for Caribou*. A caribou crossing is located between the southern tip of Sillem Island and the mainland between the two fiords. Although this designated crossing occurs on saltwater, outside the jurisdiction of the park, the zoning plan recommends designated crossing regulations along the coast between May 15 and September 1, including limiting construction of any camp or caching of fuel within 10 kilometres of the crossing points. The passage between Gibbs and Clark Fiords on the west side of Sillem Island is used by ships and boats as a safe harbour during storm conditions on Baffin Bay or in Scott Inlet.



Spring and summer access from the north through Refuge Harbour is impassible due to the moraine deposited by a glacier to the south of Natsiaq Peak that blocks the valley. This barrier includes dangerous river crossings and other unstable conditions that make hiking access to Stewart Valley from Refuge Harbour too dangerous to develop as a viable tourism travel route. Access from Refuge Harbour into Stewart Valley is **not permitted** due to hazardous conditions; access from Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm) to Stewart Valley is **regulated** (Section 3.4).

In the summer the valley is only accessible from the south by hiking up a tundra area to the right (east) of a vast moraine. This tundra area is dotted with Thule sites. Hiking is only permitted into the southern entry of the valley, which provides scenic

views and opportunities for exploration of the glacial landscape during summer. Hiking through Stewart Valley in summer is not permitted and considered hazardous due to hanging glaciers, runoff, and steep slopes. The valley lakes are not passible by hiking due to hanging glaciers on both shores and terminal moraines that extend into the lakes and block passage.

The Management Plan identifies Stewart Valley as a *Special Protection Sub-Zone: Travel Pass and Tourism* due to the importance as a spring seasonal travel route. Spring mountaineering activities area regulated. Summer hiking access for tourism is regulated.

Travel warnings may be required to identify public safety hazards.



Photo credit: Patrick Graillon

2.2.3 KANGIQTUALUK UQQUQTI (SAM FORD FIORD) AND KANGIQTUALUK AGGUQTI (WALKER ARM) — AREA AND MAP C

Located in the central region of Agguttinni, Kangiqtualuk Uqquqi (Sam Ford Fiord) and Kangiqtualuk Agguqi (Walker Arm) provide the most scenic locations in the park, particularly at the point where the two fiords merge. *Old Man*, *Old Woman*, and *The Komatik* are the three massive sheer walk cliffs and pinnacles that form a stunning grouping at this junction. Tongues of glaciers and ice caps are visible among the peaks and scenic beauty of Kangiqtualuk Uqquqi and Kangiqtualuk Agguqi. This location will be the focal point for all forms of tourism in Agguttinni.

Archaeological sites and places of cultural significance to Inuit are found along the coast of Kangiqtualuk Uqquqi and Kangiqtualuk Agguqi.

2.2.3.1 Detail Description of Area C

Kangiqtualuk Uqquqi (Sam Ford Fiord) is 124 km long, 1 to 23 km wide, and gently curves inland from the coast. Lowland topography extends from the mouth of the fiord inland about 15 km, reaching elevations of 304 m to 609 m. The northwest coast of Kangiqtualuk Uqquqi, nearest Baffin Bay, is Remote Peninsula (previously described). Hangover Hill on the north shore has a steep wall and spire facing into the fiord. At approximately 15 km inland the fiord transitions from the Clyde Lowlands to the Clyde Highlands and the landscape changes to steep walls rising directly from the sea to elevations of 1,372 m to 1,524 m. Both sides of the fiord are surrounded by glacier and ice cap covered mountains. The last 35 km of Kangiqtualuk Uqquqi changes to a narrow and more gently sloping mountain landscape rising 762 m to 1,067 m without mountain glaciers. The fiord end opens toward the Barnes Plateau, and the landscape transitions to rolling tundra, rivers, and lakes. The coastal bays at the end of Kangiqtualuk Uqquqi area identified as sites of past and continuing Inuit use for camping and fishing. Travel routes through the fiord access inland areas of the Barnes Plateau.

The rock walls, cliffs, and peaks in Kangiqtualuk Uqquqi have become international mountaineering destinations. Features that have been named include *The Cross* (a fissure and lichen feature on a rock wall that resembles a cross), *The Teeth*, and *The China Wall* (both rock wall features).

Known marble sites in Kangiqtualuk Uqquqi have been zoned as *Resource Management Sub-Zone: Carving Stone*. Marble sites are found at Hangover Hill, the southwest junction of Kangiqtualuk Uqquqi and Kangiqtualuk Agguqi, on the eastern coast north of Swiss Bay, and near the end of the fiord on both coastlines.

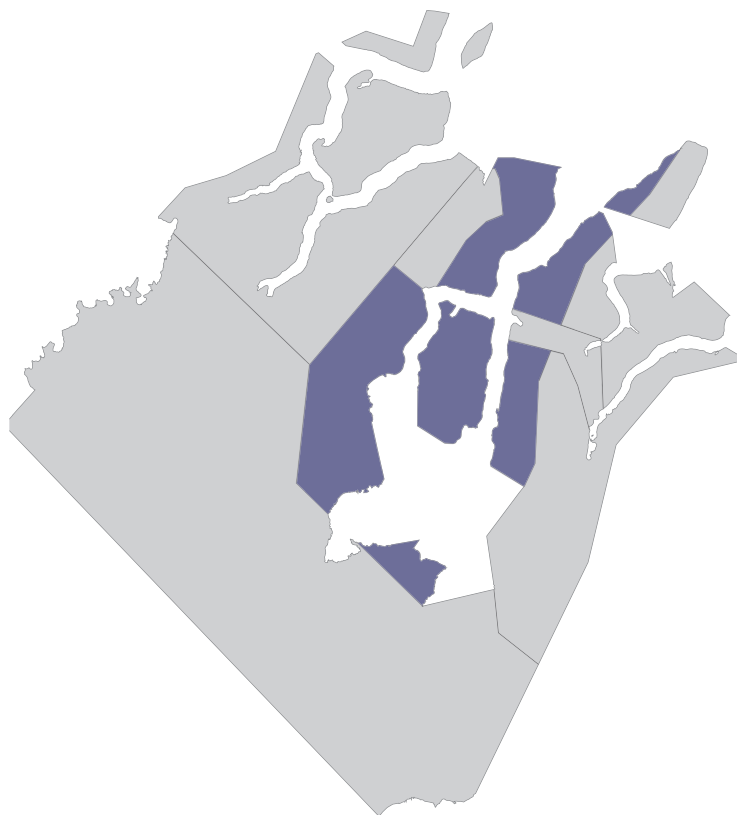
Special Protection Sub-Zone: Important Wildlife Area for Birds are proposed at several locations in the fiord for owl, goose, falcon, eagle, and Guillemot. Mountaineering regulations protect nesting locations at the northwest junction of Kangiqtualuk Uqquqi and Kangiqtualuk Agguqi, around Swiss Bay, and at two locations on the eastern coast of the fiord north of Swiss Bay.

A *Special Protection Sub-Zone for Important Wildlife Area: Polar Bear* covers the entire peninsula between Kangiqtualuk Uqquqi and Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord), along the Baffin Bay coast and extending across the interior, to protect known denning sites.

A *Special Protection Sub-Zone for Important Wildlife Area: Caribou* is identified to protect seasonal habitat on the west coast Kangiqtualuk Uqquqi terminus through the Barnes Plateau to the northwest.

Kangiqtualuk Agguqi (Walker Arm) is a 53 km long and 1 to 5 km wide fiord that has extremely steep walls, with cliffs rising 1,219 m to 1,524 m, offering some of the most dramatic scenery in the region. From its junction with Kangiqtualuk Uqquqi, Kangiqtualuk Agguqi travels north for 14 km, then makes an elbow bend southwest to run parallel to Kangiqtualuk Uqquqi for 20 km. Glacier-topped mountains lie between the two fiords.

At the elbow of Kangiqtualuk Agguqi, a pass opens to the north as an entrance to the Stewart Valley. Access from Kangiqtualuk Agguqi (Walker Arm) to Stewart Valley is **regulated** (Section 3.4).



The final 19 km of Kangiqtualuk Agguqti opens to a broader valley with elevations up to 914 m. Approximately 5 km from the end of Kangiqtualuk Agguqti a major river winds southwest for about 40 km from the Barnes Ice Cap and across the Barnes Plateau. The area is identified as significant to Inuit, both in the past and present, for camping and fishing. Travel routes through the fiord access inland areas of the Barnes Plateau for caribou harvesting, and Sam Ford Lake fishing area.

An *Inuit Use Sub-Zone for Priority Harvesting* related to subsistence and commercial fishing at Sam Ford Lakes is identified in the master plan. A *Special Protection Sub-Zone for Important Wildlife Area: Caribou* is identified to protect seasonal habitat near the Sam Ford Lakes.

Swiss Bay is located opposite this junction of Kangiqtualuk Agguqti on the south coast of Kangiqtualuk Uquqti. Swiss Bay is an access point to the important travel route that joins Kangiqtualuk Uquqti to Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua through Tagulisaktalik (Revoir Pass). Swiss Bay is a ‘U’ shaped valley about 1 km wide, with mountains rising up to 1,372 m on either side.

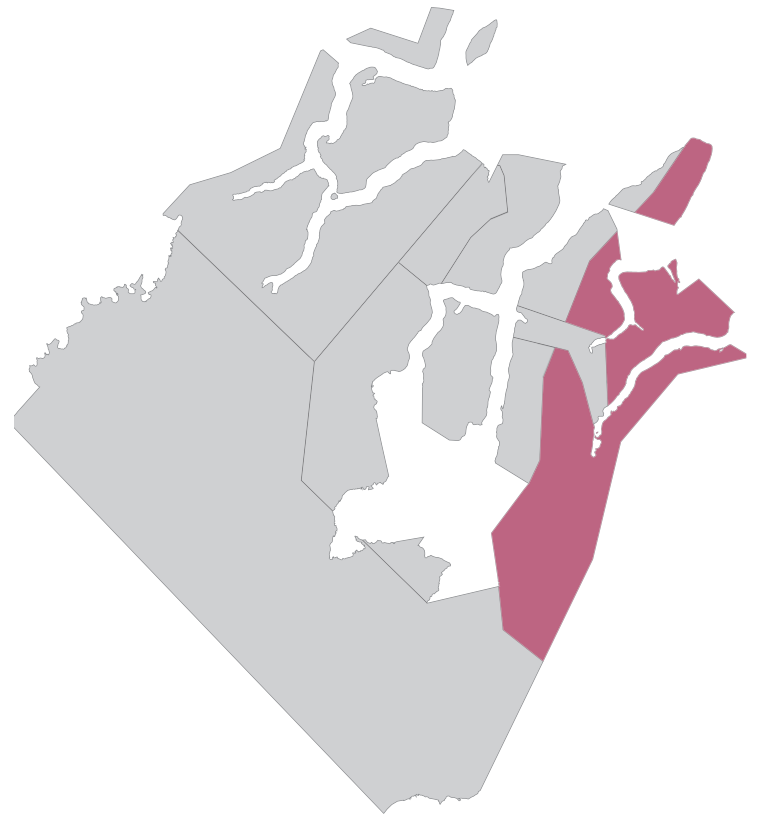
2.2.4 ARVIQTUJUQ KANGIQTUA (EGLINTON FIORD), TASIALUK (AYR LAKE) AND KOGALU RIVER — AREA AND MAP D

Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord), Tasialuk (Ayr Lake) and Kogalu River are accessible by the community in almost every season, either overland or by sea. These areas receive the highest community use within Agguttinni, including a community camping and cabin area at Ravenscraig Harbour on Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua, and harvesting sites on the Kogalu River and Tasialuk. Due to the favourable accessibility of this area, it is anticipated that community programs in the park will focus on these locations, which will result in a higher number of tourism day trips by snowmobile, dog team, ATV or boat.

2.2.4.1 Detail Description of Area D

Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord) is approximately 62 km long and ranges from 0.2 to 14 km wide. Lowlands consisting of tundra plateau and rolling hills dominate the entrance to Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (north and south coasts) and the Kogalu Lowlands. Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua is an elongated “S” curve that begins to bend about 30 km inland from the coast. At the bend cliff walls rise from 1,372 m to 1,524 m as the landscape changes to the Clyde Highlands. The glacial capped mountain peaks include Cockscomb Mountain, the Tail Feathers, Eglinton Tower, Fortress Mountain, and Pioneer Peak. Many of these peaks are clearly viewed from the fiord, making the spectacular scenery an important tourism destination. The fiord ends at Atagulisaktalik (Revoir Pass), which links to Kangiqtualuk Uquqti (Sam Ford Fiord) and Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm). Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua is also linked to Tasialuk through Caribou Pass.

There are many sheltered harbours along Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua. Ravenscraig Harbour (IOL) is located on the south side of the fiord and consists of two small bays with an island. The Ravenscraig Harbour area has a high concentration of archaeological sites and places of cultural significance to Inuit. The harbour is described as a location that provides shelter from prevailing winds, waves, and



tidal surges. Community members have seasonal camps in this area and there are two permanent cabins. Cultural Sites of Importance to Inuit and unregistered archaeological sites are also numerous in coastal areas of Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua.

A *Special Protection Sub-Zone for Important Wildlife Area: Polar Bear* covers the lowlands from Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua east to the Kogalu River and along the Baffin Bay coast due to denning areas and seasonal gathering areas.

An area of known for poor spring ice and snow conditions at the end of Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua at Atagulisaktalik is zoned as *Special*

Protection Sub-Zone: Safety Hazards in the master plan.

The **Kogalu River** flows from Ayr Lake for about 35 km through the Clyde Hills and Kogalu Highlands before emptying into the ocean. It is a fast-flowing river with rapids and a significant waterfall. The river flows through IOL.

In the fall, winter, and spring, a main travel route between the community of Clyde River and Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua passes over the frozen Kogalu River at a midway point. A location along this route could be developed as a park entry point by placing an entrance sign at a scenic location. Kogalu River is difficult to cross in spring and summer when water begins to flow. A summer access route by ATV follows the trail from the community to Cape Christian, and then along the coast to the mouth of the Kogalu River where it is possible to cross in favourable conditions. This is also a potential location to place an entrance sign for the park.

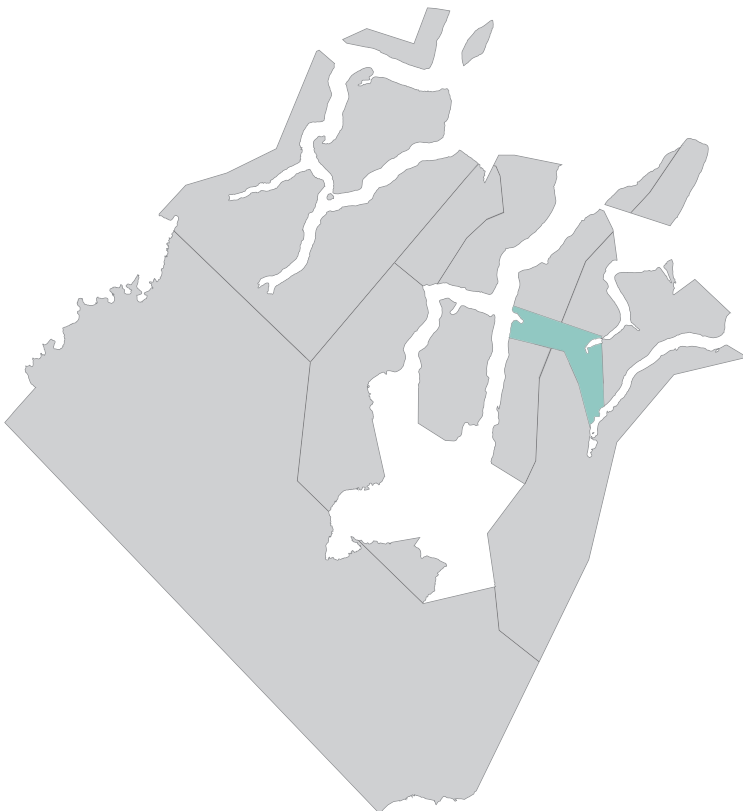
Tasialuk (Ayr Lake) is a long narrow fiord-like valley that flows into the Kogalu River. Tasialuk is approximately 55 km long and 1 to 3 km wide. The lake is located in a valley that extends approximately 85 km, which resembles a land-locked fiord. Sloped hills rise up on either side of the lake to approximately 304 m in

the northeast with much steeper slopes and peaks rising up to 1,372 m near the south end at Caribou Pass. Glacial tongues reach down towards the lake in several locations. Many of the slopes are heavy scree. Areas known for poor ice conditions in spring are zoned as *Special Protection Sub-Zone: Safety Hazards* in the plan.

Inland towards the Barnes Plateau, the lake narrows, and the mountains take on a gently sloped form rising up to 1,067 m in a “U” shaped valley. Small rivers from the Barnes Ice Cap and Generator Lake feed the lake, as do the side valleys and passes that are fed by glaciers and mountain ice caps.

A short pass between Tasialuk and Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua, called Itiliquluq (Ayr Pass), is known as a traditional travel route. Itiliquluq is described as a narrow steep cliff entrance, loose cobble and gravel, as well as boulder rocks that make it a challenging and dangerous route. There is a risk of poor travel conditions due to ice, glacial runoff, lack of snow, landslides, rockslides, avalanche, and rock fall. Narrow creeks and small bodies of water are also located in the pass. In winter the snow may be mixed with wind-blown sand and gravel. Travel through Itiliquluq should be strongly discouraged for all non-beneficiary and non-resident visitors to Agguttinni.

2.2.5 ATAGULISAKTALIK (REVOIR PASS) AND CARIBOU PASS – AREA AND MAP E



Atagulisaktalik (Revoir Pass) and Caribou Pass are important travel routes for harvesters and will be the focus of land-based tourism activities in spring and summer.

2.2.5.1 Detail Description of Area E

Atagulisaktalik (Revoir Pass) is an extensively travelled valley pass with dense heather and lichen vegetation interspersed with scattered rock. The ‘U’ shaped valley is about 1 km wide, with mountains rising up to 1,372 m on either side.

Atagulisaktalik is one of the prime hiking destinations in Agguttinni during summer, and offers travel opportunities in spring for dogsledding, snowmobiling, and skiing. Due to glacial streams, the recommended hiking routes and travel routes are on the north slope of the valley. The Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua entry to Atagulisaktalik is identified as a *Special Protection Sub-Zone: Safety Hazards* in the master plan because glacial melt outflow can occur at high volumes and may pose a risk during travel or when selecting camping site locations. Emergency shelters are planned at Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua and Kangiqtualuk Uquqtiat (Swiss Bay).

This pass has more vegetation than the other passes and valleys in the area. Bird nesting and small mammals, such as fox and lemming, are evident along the vegetated valley floor. Polar bears are known to traverse the pass, and camping must be undertaken

with caution in the area to avoid bear encounters, particularly at the entrances to the pass.

At least nine archaeological sites are known in Atagulisaktalik. A detailed archaeological inventory is required since this location will be used for visitor activities. Oral history should also be collected to understand the cultural use of the pass and the traditional activities that occurred in the area.

The tongues of the receding Utinatuk and East and West Fortress glaciers are visible through the pass, reaching the valley floor and feeding a significant stream flow and small lake. The Utinatuk Glacier has formed a glacial moraine lake at its base. On the Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord) side, the pass travels towards Cockscomb Mountain. The pass enters Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord) at Swiss Bay.

Caribou Pass runs on a north-south axis connecting Tasieluk and Arviqtujuq Kaniqtua. The narrow “V” shaped valley is approximately 13 km long and 0.5km wide, with high steep-walled mountains rising up to 1,372 m. Caribou Pass is a historic travel route used when families were moving from Arviqtujuq Kaniqtua camps to inland sites in the Barnes Plateaus during caribou harvesting seasons. Families would travel down Eglinton Fiord, through Caribou Pass, then to the end of Tasieluk on their way to inland hunting grounds.

Caribou Pass can also be presented as a hiking, skiing or dogsledding destination in Agguttinni. Caribou pass can be considered as part of a longer travel route option that includes Atagulisaktalik. An emergency shelter is planned at Tasieluk.

Regulations and travel prohibitions are used to manage access to the pass due to hazardous seasonal conditions. Throughout the pass, glaciers are visible on the mountain tops and hanging into the valley. Four lakes are found in the valley, draining into a stream that runs toward Arviqtujuq Kaniqtua. The stream is wide and

braided in the middle of the pass, narrowing toward Arviqtujuq Kaniqtua. The stream can have high water volumes at times. Hiking is difficult in areas where there is no flat valley bottom, requiring hiking on the talus slopes or rocky hill sides. Hiking on the east side of the pass is recommended where there are more areas of stable ground, however the chances of loose and falling rock are present throughout the valley at all times. NP&SP will inform hikers of the hazards and risks of travelling in this pass.

At Arviqtujuq Kaniqtua the pass opens into a small, narrow bay surrounded by towering mountains. A vast terminal moraine (10-12m in height) narrows the entry to the pass. In some years the entry can be blocked by windblown snow drifts set against the terminal moraine.

At the Tasieluk side, the pass rises up steeply. This entrance can be difficult to access in spring when snow cover has been blown out of the pass opening making it impassable by snowmobile.

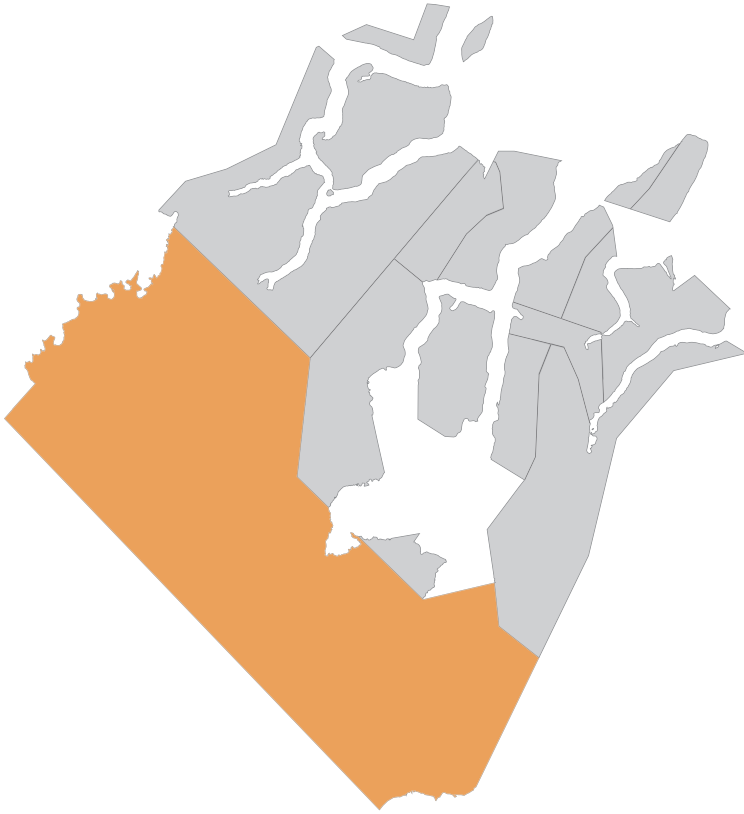
Bird nesting and small mammals such as fox and lemming are evident in the pass. Polar bears are known to traverse the pass, and camping must be undertaken with caution in the area to avoid bear encounters, particularly at the entrances to the pass.

The Management Plan zones Revoir Pass and Caribou Pass as *Special Protection Sub-Zone: Travel Pass and Tourism* due to the importance as a seasonal travel route and as potential tourism travel routes. Summer hiking access is regulated. Travel warnings may be required to identify public safety hazards.

A *Special Protection Sub-Zone: Safety Hazards* is identified in the Master Plan on Ayr Lake, to the northeast of the Caribou Pass entry, where high winds and strong current can cause ice to pack up along the shore and may pose a risk during travel.



2.2.6 BARNES PLATEAU AND BARNES ICE CAP – AREA AND MAP F



The **Barnes Plateau** is a large inland area at the ends of the fiords lead into an open and gently rolling landscape of uplands. The **Barnes Ice Cap**, approximately 5,935 km² in area, lies along the western portion of the plateau and is the dominant feature of this portion of the park. It has three main “domes” that have a maximum elevation on the northwestern one of about 1,124 m above sea level. Meltwater from the eastern portion of the ice cap feeds the lakes and rivers that flow over the Barnes Plateau and into the fiords of Agguttinni. Ice calving from steep ice cliffs on the northeast side of the Barnes Ice Cap contributes to the meltwater flow into Conn and Bieler Lakes, and in the southeast at Generator Lake. **2.2.6.1 Detail Description of Area F**

The landscape of the **Barnes Plateau** is less dramatic than the fiords but features various landscape characteristics of interest, including glacial blue lakes and rivers, rapids and waterfalls, wetlands, and more frequent zones of vegetation.

The inventory identified historic use of the area during caribou harvesting. Families would travel inland from the fiords and coast for caribou hunts. These families would also meet up at sites on the plateau with groups that traveled here from Northern Baffin and the Igloodik area. Inuksuit and historic camping sites are reported to be found scattered throughout the plateau, with high concentrations of archaeology identified at locations inland from Sam Ford Lakes and

Kangiqtualuk Uquqti. Residents of Clyde River continue to access the area when caribou harvesting is permitted.

The Barnes Plateau is used seasonally by caribou. The southeast portion and an area northwest of Sam Ford Lakes were identified through traditional knowledge as important habitat. These areas are zoned as a *Special Protection Sub-Zone for Wildlife: Caribou* to protect this habitat.

The boundary includes a portion of the eastern edge of the ice cap. The **Barnes Ice Cap** has been experiencing a gradual recession and elevation decline that could accelerate if significant regional warming were to take place.

The ice cap is located along an important historic and current travel route between Clyde River and Igloodik, Hall Beach and Arctic Bay. Travel along this route is described as infrequent by the CJPMC.

In the southwest corner of Agguttinni there is a landing strip associated with an inactive exploration camp. The CJPMC report that somewhere to the north of the exploration camp there was a mine dug into the side of the ice cap that is still visible (exact location has not been identified).



2.3 NATURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

This section describes the natural resources to be protected and monitored during implementation of the Management Plan and emphasized in Agguttinni's Heritage Appreciation Program. The natural resources of significance were identified in the *Inventory of Park Resources*:

- Hydrology
- Vegetation
- Fish
- Terrestrial Wildlife
- Marine Mammals
- Birds
- Geology, Minerals and Physiography
- Climate and Weather

2.3.1.1 Hydrology

Hydrology in Agguttinni is mainly influenced by snow and glacial melt waters flowing from mountain terrain into valley rivers and lakes, eventually draining to the east into Baffin Bay. The annual pattern of drainage is influenced by climate conditions. Increased melt water occurs May through August as temperatures rise. Future climate change impacts on the hydrology of the park require further study.

The Barnes Ice Cap is a remnant of the Laurentide Ice Sheet that covered much of North America during the last period of glaciation. The retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet began approximately 21,000 years ago, with the Barnes Ice Cap stabilizing in this region approximately 2,000 years ago. Currently science predicts that global warming events are increasing the shrinking of the Barnes Ice Cap. Melt water from the Ice Cap flows east into lakes at its base, with several lakes feeding rivers that flow into the fiords of Agguttinni.

Topography suggests that two large lakes on the eastern side of the Ice Cap, Conn Lake and Bieler Lake, are currently not draining to the east. The lakes are dammed by the Ice Cap, but as it disappears the lakes may drain to the southwest into Foxe Basin.

2.3.1.2 Vegetation

Vegetation, including berries, play an important role in wildlife habitats and harvesting activities at Agguttinni. The plant species found at the park fall into three different community classifications: rock deserts, tundra, and shoreline. Areas with significant vegetation, as documented through previous inventory reports, have been identified in locations along the coast and at the terminus of several fiords. A map showing the areas of significant vegetation associated with Agguttinni, as well as information on the plant species found in the Clyde River Area, are further

described, and discussed in the Inventory. A botanical research project is currently underway by the Canadian Museum of Nature at selected locations in Agguttinni. Data from this research will be added to the park inventory and can be used to further inform park management decisions that affect vegetation and wildlife habitat. The CJPMC has recommended management actions that ensure ongoing research and monitoring of vegetation in the park, especially to determine the impacts of climate change.

2.3.1.3 Fish

Several species of freshwater and saltwater fish, as well as other marine life, are found within the waters of Agguttinni. The areas of importance to fish have been identified through research and traditional knowledge and are described and mapped in the Inventory. While the management of **fish habitat and harvesting fall under the jurisdiction of other government agencies**, collaboration with these partners can be used to implement appropriate management actions as required. Additionally, park management actions and regulations can be used to protect critical fish habitat in the park by regulating non-beneficiary visitor to sensitive areas, and sharing information through the park's heritage appreciation program.

2.3.1.4 Terrestrial Wildlife

Agguttinni is home to only a few terrestrial wildlife species, including caribou, wolves, foxes, Arctic hares, ermine and lemmings; however, inventory work for the park has found that these species all play an important role in the park ecosystem and Inuit culture. Caribou have historically occupied the park area, and several areas of importance to caribou have been identified within the boundary. These areas, which are discussed and mapped in the Inventory, are found along the coast and further inland and include a significant number of calving grounds, gathering, and feeding areas, and crossings used during seasonal migrations. Recent inventory work has indicated that the caribou population numbers have declined, but animals are still regularly observed using in some areas of the park. Management actions, including zoning regulations, research, and monitoring will be needed to protect the caribou from disturbance during sensitive periods in their lifecycle; and to regulate visitor access to these areas.

2.3.1.5 Marine Mammals

A variety of marine mammals can be found along the Agguttinni coast, including polar bear, walrus, and several species of whales and seals. Due to area's importance to marine mammals and habitat, there are several existing wildlife designations in and near the park boundary area.

A Wildlife Area of Special Interest for polar bear denning has been recognised to the north and south of Clyde River by the Government of Nunavut. At Agguttinni, polar bear gathering and sleeping areas are found in the coastal lowland areas, while denning areas are located inland. Management actions will be required to ensure that polar bear denning and gathering areas are zoned for special protection with regulations that can protect the species from disturbance during sensitive periods, limit or prevent visitor access, and provide maximum human safety.

The Inventory provides details on the marine mammals that have been observed in the park area, including summary maps that show the important areas used by each species. In addition to polar bear, other coastal marine mammals may also require management monitoring to determine if park related activities have an impact.

2.3.1.6 Birds

A number of migratory bird species frequent the park area seasonally for grazing and nesting, while resident populations of ptarmigan, snowy owl, and ravens occupy the area throughout the year. Several sites within the park boundary have been identified and designated as bird areas of significance by the Government of Canada. In Agguttinni, important areas for birds include coastal lowlands, which primary grazing areas for migratory water bird species such as geese and ducks. Migratory sea birds feed in the waters off the coast and in the headwaters of the fiords. Raptors and other predatory birds feed at nesting sites scattered throughout the park boundary area. Agguttinni also protects a nesting cliff used by Peregrine Falcons, a COSEWIC species of *Special Concern*. These nesting cliffs will require adequate protection from mountaineering activities.

Several areas of importance to birds within the park have been identified and mapped through research and traditional knowledge (see the Inventory for details). Park management actions will be needed to monitor bird habitat, as well as mitigate and manage the impacts of park development and use in sensitive bird areas.

2.3.1.7 Geology, Minerals and Physiography

The geology of Central Baffin in the area of Agguttinni is primarily Archean Rae Craton. The Rae Craton extends from Greenland through to the Northwest Territories. The Archean eon is the fourth geological eon in the history of the earth, approximately 4,000 to 2,500 million years ago. Archaen rocks are some of the oldest. Granite dominates the rock types in this region, although some volcanic metamorphic rock and sedimentary rock may occur in areas.

The inventory identified current use and potential sites for carving stone. Management and planning will allow for Inuit use and access to carving stone sites as per the IIBA.

A Mineral Inventory and Assessment for Agguttinni (further discussed below in section 2.4) found there are three areas in the park that should be assessed for potential mineral interest.

Management regulations will be needed to ensure that any future activity related to mineral resource development has minimal negative impact on the natural and cultural resources park, its purpose, vision, and goals.

2.3.1.8 Climate

Climate data for Clyde River provides the closest examples for Agguttinni. The daily mean temperatures in the following months are: January -29.1°C; April -19.1°C; July 5°C; and October -7.0°C. Average precipitation in the same months is: January 8.8mm; April 15.6mm; July 22.3mm; and October 37.7mm.



Photo credit: Scott Stewart

2.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section describes the cultural resources to be protected and monitored during implementation of the Management Plan and emphasized in Agguttinni's Heritage Appreciation Program. The cultural resources include:

- Harvesting and Important Wildlife Areas
- Archaeological Sites and Culturally Significant Sites
- Legends and Place Names
- Travel Routes

2.4.1.1 Harvesting and Important Wildlife Areas

Harvesting occurs year-round in Agguttinni, where community members regularly hunt, fish, set nets, and collect seafoods, plants, berries, eggs, driftwood, and other natural resources. Community use periods are highest in the spring through early fall to coincide with the accessibility to harvest various species.

The Complete Park Inventory Report 2021 found that caribou harvesting and fishing for Arctic char occur in areas throughout the park. Several inland lakes have been identified as being important to Inuit for fishing of Arctic char, lake trout and land locked char. Management actions and zoning can be used to restrict non-beneficiary visitors from accessing and using these places that support Inuit subsistence harvesting and commercial fishing. Management actions can be used to promote Inuit use of the park for harvesting, while the establishment of Important Wildlife Areas in the park can be used to protect resources that support Inuit harvesting, and prevent disturbance of Inuit rights to harvest the resources of Agguttinni.

2.4.1.2 Archaeological Sites and Culturally Significant Sites

Traditional knowledge collected during the inventory indicates that Agguttinni contains a large number of sites of archeological significance. These sites are found throughout the park, with the highest concentrations of known sites located along coastal areas and in mountain passes. None of the sites in the park have been officially registered (Borden numbered), therefore, future survey work is needed to properly document these resources. Additional information about archaeological resources at Agguttinni can be found in the Agguttinni Complete Park Inventory Report.



Photo Credit: Patrick Grailon

The inventory work for Agguttinni also identified several locations of traditional and contemporary uses of the area by Inuit (e.g., contemporary campsites); community uses (e.g., harvesting, fishing, berry picking); family sites (e.g., burial sites, birth sites, family history), and sites associated with stories and legends that are important to the culture and have been passed down through oral tradition. A summary map of these sites can be found in the Map Appendix of the Agguttinni Complete Park Inventory Report 2021. Management actions to further research, document, and protect these sites will be required.

2.4.1.3 Place Names

The place names in the park area were officially updated in 2007 to reflect their Inuktitut names. These placenames are identified on the summary map found in the Complete Park Inventory Report 2021 and are reflected on all current maps of the park. The database includes only the placenames (in Inuktitut syllabics), so future work will be required to add placenames descriptions that provide further details, such as if the name has a specific meaning, describes a resource, or has a connection to an event or person.

2.4.1.4 Travel Routes

Inventory work identified several travel routes associated with the park, as well as the primary areas used by Inuit and non-Inuit. Two maps were developed for the inventory report to capture this data: (1) Travel and Tourism, and (2) Travel Routes. These maps can be found in the Complete Park Inventory Report 2021.

The park has several contemporary overland, ice, and water routes into each of the fiords and through the passes. These contemporary travel routes are directly associated to harvesting activities (fishing, caribou hunting, seal hunting, and egg collection), and usually include a portion over ice and land. Some routes are associated with snowmobile or dog sled travel along the coast, into the fiords, and through some of the passes. Many routes are dependent on the conditions of the ice and/or other seasonal environmental hazards.

Boat travel into the fiords is often associated with community harvesting and fishing activities. The fiords are also used annually by cruise ships and private yachts, drawn into the deep inlets both by the scenic beauty and for protection during poor weather conditions on Baffin Bay. Danger areas associated with boat travel are identified on the Travel and Tourism map (Complete Park Inventory Report 2021), including locations where high winds and wave action require caution, and harbours associated with calm water and anchoring during storms. This map also identifies danger areas that will require cross referencing against the travel routes should organized travel routes be planned during spring when ice conditions may impact on visitor safety

Hiking in Agguttinni is focused on the passes, which can be completed over various time periods; however, the challenging terrain and environmental conditions require specific management considerations.

2.5 PARK USER GROUPS

2.5.1.1 Residents

The largest park user group is the community of Clyde River, with the majority of this park user group being Inuit. Community members use the park for harvesting. Based on consultations, the area is used throughout the year however community use periods are highest in the spring through early fall to coincide with the periods of accessibility to harvest various species.

ATV travel between the community and Tasialuk, Kogalu River, and Ravenscraig Harbour is possible in summer. Boat travel to the fiords is possible in summer (although weather, wave and ice conditions vary). Snowmobile travel to the park is common when snow or ice conditions permit access.

2.5.1.2 Visitor and Tourist

The IIBA (Article 1) defines “Visitors” as “any person who enters or uses a Park but does not include: (a) an Inuk or a family member travelling with an Inuk; (b) an individual who has been assigned harvesting rights under section 5.7.34 of the NA; (c) an employee or contractor of the GN acting within the scope of his or her employment or contract; or (d) a researcher.”

Park related tourism has been identified as an economic opportunity for Clyde River. There is currently limited data on tourist visitation in the area of the park. Future surveys specific to tourism may be completed during the development of the *Inuit Tourism Strategy*, and the requirement for Agguttinni visitor registration will provide data in future years.

Tourism opportunities include business travellers, adventure travellers, eco-tourists, and cultural tourists that could come from the community to the park either by guided trip (snowmobile, ATV, or boat), or enter the park on skis or on foot.

Guided tourism is the management approach identified by the CJPMC. Regulations concerning registration and guide requirements for visitors are identified in section 3.3.4 and 3.3.5. Approved recreational activities that could provide tourism opportunities are identified in section 3.3.3.

2.5.1.3 Tourism Businesses

Agguttinni offers tourism business opportunities. The CJPMC identified Clyde River community-based and Inuit tourism operators as the preferred businesses to benefit from the park, followed by Nunavut-based businesses. All other business proponents will be encouraged to develop partnerships and

employment opportunities in Clyde River. Business operator permit requests will be considered by NP&SP and the CJPMC in keeping with the regulations identified in sections 3.3.4 and 3.3.5.

2.5.1.4 Cruise Ships and Private Yachts

Cruise ships and private yachts visit the fiords of Agguttinni from Baffin Bay, either travelling along the coast of Baffin Bay or crossing to the area from Greenland. Cruise ship and private yacht permit requests will be considered by NP&SP and the CJPMC in keeping with the regulations identified in sections 3.3.4, 3.3.5 and 3.3.6.

2.5.1.5 Research

Research activities have occurred in the park and are likely to continue in the future. Research projects offer jobs and opportunities for educational/trainee programs to be offered in the park. Ongoing research and special projects with a research component will be encouraged and regulations will be identified in the park’s Management Plan.

Future research priorities may be identified by NP&SP and the CJPMC. The following research topics were identified by the CJPMC:

- Climate-related changes in the park, including but not limited to changes in sea level, glacial areas, river and lake ecosystems, wildlife and wildlife habitat, and vegetation
- Archaeology and oral histories
- Tourism impacts and benefits

Research project permit requests will be considered by NP&SP and the CJPMC in keeping with the regulations identified in section 3.3.5.2.

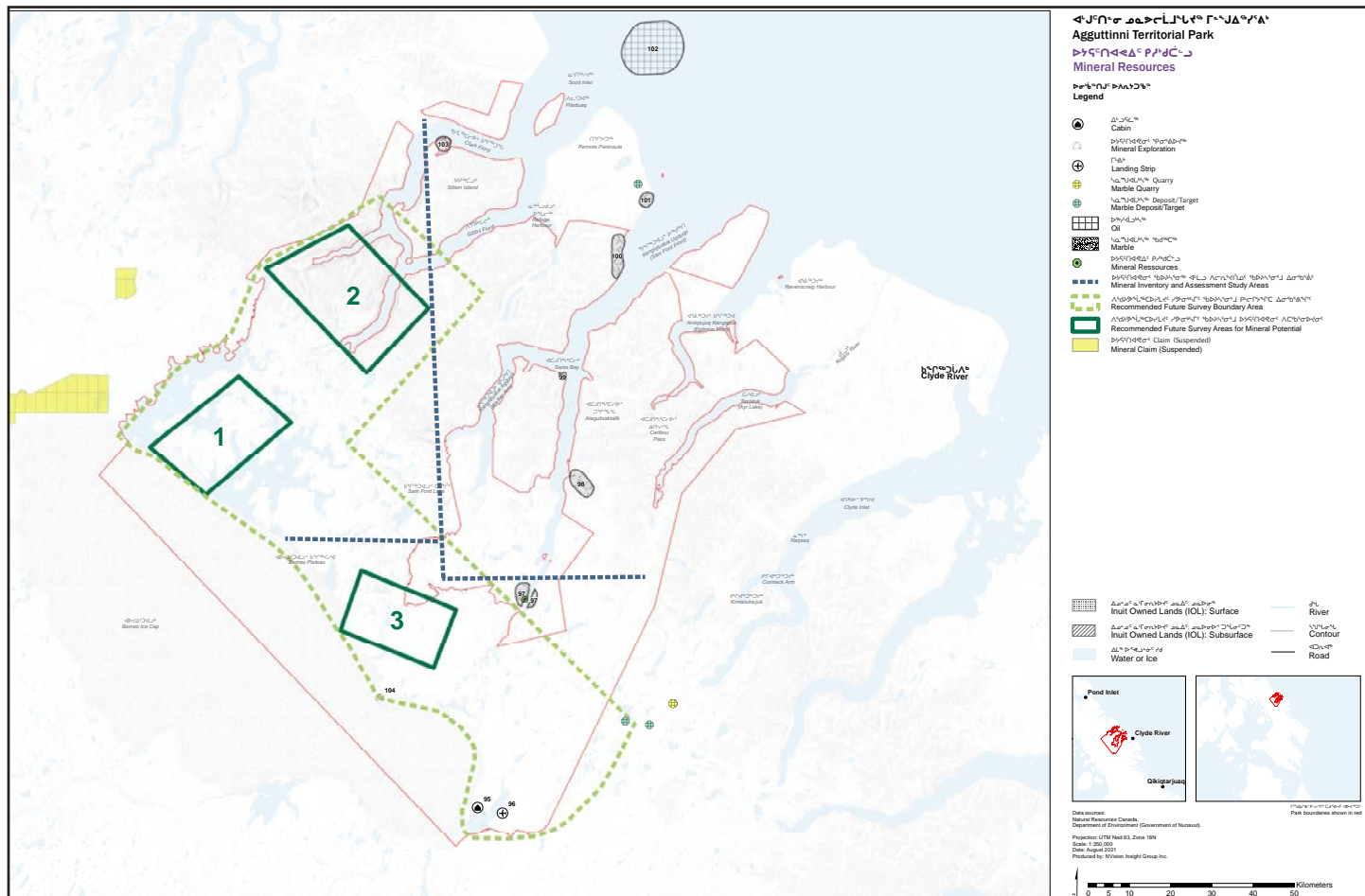
2.5.1.6 Film Crews

Filming project permit requests will be considered by NP&SP and the CJPMC in keeping with the regulations identified in section 3.3.5.3.



2.6 MINERAL INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

The economic potential of mineral resources was assessed in the preliminary Mineral Inventory and Assessment (MI&A) for Agguttinni⁴ completed by the Government of Nunavut, Department of Economic Development and Transportation (Minerals and Petroleum Resources Division) in 2013 and discussed further in the plain language summary of the assessment produced in 2015. A 2021 review of the report and databases found there were no active mineral exploration permits within the park boundary.



The MI&A report identified three areas warranting assessment for mineral potential:

- Area 1, located in the northwest corner of Agguttinni near the Barnes Ice Cap.
- Area 2, a peninsula located between Gibbs and Clark Fiord in the north portion of Agguttinni.
- Area 3, located in the central southwest central portion of the park.

The MI&A plain language summaries for each area are provided below.

2.6.1 Area 1

The summary report states that “the economic potential of the formation, and the area, cannot be determined from a single rock sample, and further exploration is warranted. An aeromagnetic survey flown over the prospective trend would be an effective way to identify discrete magnetic highs related to iron formation units (Leigh 2013). Till sampling across the area has also revealed several gold grains, as well as kimberlitic material that could be indicative of a possible kimberlite ‘pipe’, the primary deposit type containing diamonds, in the area.”

⁴ Department of Economic Development and Transportation. Plain language summary of the mineral inventory and assessment by Linda Ham. March 2015.

2.6.2 Area 2

The departmental summary states “While the rock and till sampling results do warrant further ground investigations, the economic potential of Area 2 is low in relation to Area 1.”

2.6.3 Area 3

The departmental summary states “Area 3 is mostly comprised of fiords and glacial deposits and has no history of geoscience data collection or previous industry exploration that would suggest any viable economic potential. There are minor occurrences of low-grade mineralization, however nothing that would warrant ground exploration. Any further work over Area 3 could be performed using aerial surveying methods.”

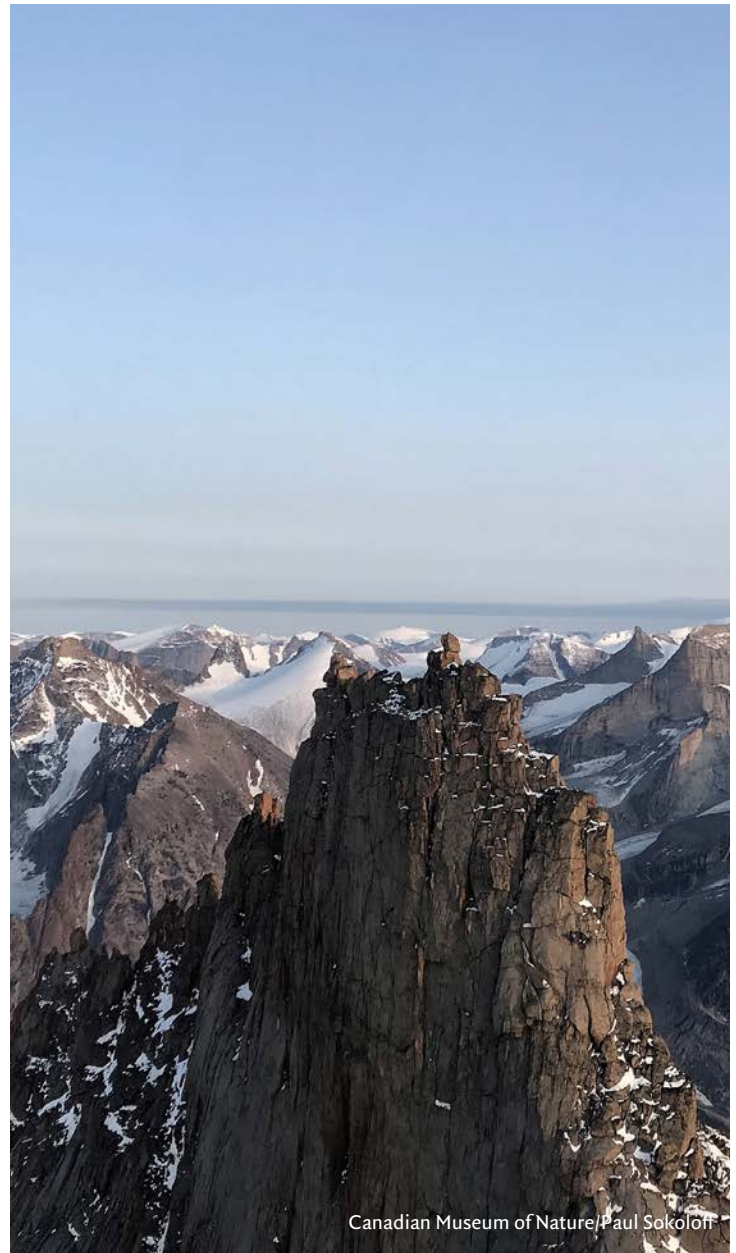
These areas are zoned *Resource Management Sub-Zone: Minerals*. The Management Plan regulations could permit future mineral resource activities within the zone, such as exploration or development, subject to an Environmental Assessment and planning to ensure the activity has minimal negative impact on the purpose, vision, and goals of Agguttinni Territorial Park. Zoning regulations for Important Wildlife Areas and Cultural areas must also be considered during the assessment of a permit request for future mineral activity in Agguttinni.

2.6.4 Carving Stone

In addition to the *MI&A* the Government of Nunavut, Department of Economic Development and Transportation (Minerals and Petroleum Resources Division) completed a survey of carving stone deposits in the region. According to the 2010 – 2013 *Nunavut Carving Stone Deposit Evaluation Program* there is one evaluated carving stone site and two unevaluated carving stone targets near Clyde River. The evaluated site is a community quarry 8 km up the Clyde River and 80 km southwest of the hamlet. Gathering is done during the winter, with stone transported by skidoo back to the community. This site produces pink marble with resources of black marble and green marble found nearby.

In addition to the sites identified in *Nunavut Carving Stone Deposit Evaluation Program*, Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit collected from the CJPMC during the development of the master plan identified additional carving stone deposit locations in Agguttinni. The quality and quantity of the deposits have not been assessed

Carving stone areas in Agguttinni are shown in the master plan as zoned *Resource Management Sub-Zone: Carving Stone*. Inuit are authorized to proceed with the removal of carving stone in these zones as per the quantities and process detailed in IIBA article 3.3.



Canadian Museum of Nature/Paul Sokoloff

2.7 PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

This section details the planning and development opportunities and challenges that could influence planning and design, management planning, or heritage appreciation. The issues identified will be monitored through both the development actions of the Master Plan and the ongoing operations of the park through the Management Plan and Heritage Appreciation Plan.

The opportunity or challenge is presented (in no particular order), along with how to address the item in keeping with the park’s goals, and the recommended **IQ and Adaptive Conservation** approach to planning and development.

Table D: Planning and Development Opportunities or Challenges

OPPORTUNITY OR CHALLENGE	PARK GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p>Potential negative impacts of increasing visitation to Agguttinni:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation. • Negative impacts on wildlife and wildlife habitats. • Garbage. • Disturbance to cultural resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Protect Agguttinni's natural resources and heritage.</i> • <i>Conserve and promote Agguttinni's Inuit heritage and culture.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and mitigate the impacts of park development and use. • Management planning and operational guidelines to mitigate impacts. • Special Protection zones for polar bear, caribou, birds and fish; Inuit Use zones for priority harvesting; Cultural zones to protect resources. • Regulations and prohibitions for non-beneficiaries Visitor Use and Tourism Management to protect and conserve critical habitat, wildlife, and cultural resources. • Permit requirements.
<p>Potential positive impacts of increasing visitation to Agguttinni:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic development in the park and Clyde River as a result of tourism. • Employment, training, and educational opportunities to support tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Protect Agguttinni's natural resources and heritage.</i> • <i>Conserve and promote Agguttinni's Inuit heritage and culture.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic development activities are regulated and will be monitored to document the progress and impacts of increasing visitation. • Partner organizations will be involved with the management and operation of the park to provide support and guidance where it is required. • Business and economic opportunities, training and education programs, and an Inuit tourism strategy will be developed during the Implementation phase of park development.
<p>Agguttinni will be managed and operated to celebrate the heritage and continuing use by Inuit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect Inuit use and rights in the park. • Disturbance to Inuit use and enjoyment of the park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Conserve and promote Agguttinni's Inuit heritage and culture.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making is informed by IQ. • Promote Inuit use of the park for harvesting and camping. • Regulations and prohibitions for non-beneficiary Visitor Use and Tourism Management. • Inuit Use sub-zoning is applied to identify areas where non-beneficiary visitor use regulations and prohibitions apply. There may be permanent or seasonal visitor access guidelines.
<p>Archaeological resources are located in the park.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undocumented and unregistered sites are being researched through a multi-year Special Project. • Ongoing documentation and oral history collection increase our knowledge about the park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Conserve and promote Agguttinni's Inuit heritage and culture.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory, monitor and manage archaeological sites and resources in the park in cooperation with Inuit Heritage Trust. • Agguttinni's Heritage Appreciation Plan will celebrate and educate all people about the park's cultural resources and history.
<p>Public safety is a priority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agguttinni is a remote area with many natural hazards, potential for bear encounters, and high-risk recreational activities. • The travel passes and valleys in Agguttinni present unique challenges and hazards for camping, river crossing, hiking, snowmobiling, dog team and skiing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Promote Agguttinni for residents and tourists to visit for recreation, leisure, and heritage appreciation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety and emergency infrastructure, emergency response plans, and training guidelines will be developed through management planning and operations. • Visitor registration and guide requirements are regulated. • Common travel routes are mapped through Caribou Pass, Stewart Valley, Revoir Pass. Detailed travel route mapping and guidelines will be developed through management planning and implementation. • Outdoor Recreational Activities and Tourism Management are regulated.
<p>Changes in the climate and environmental conditions of the park.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change impacts the glaciers, snow and ice conditions, sea levels, lake and river water conditions, and other environmental factors. • Climate changes presents hazards and public safety concerns. • Natural and cultural resources will be impacted by climate changes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Protect Agguttinni's natural resources and heritage.</i> • <i>Conserve and promote Agguttinni's Inuit heritage and culture.</i> • <i>Promote Agguttinni for residents and tourists to visit for recreation, leisure, and heritage appreciation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory, research and monitor climate change and its impacts. • Where possible, management and operational actions will mitigate climate changes. • Safety regulations and planning are a management priority.

2.8 PARK INFRASTRUCTURE

2.8.1 MASTER PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

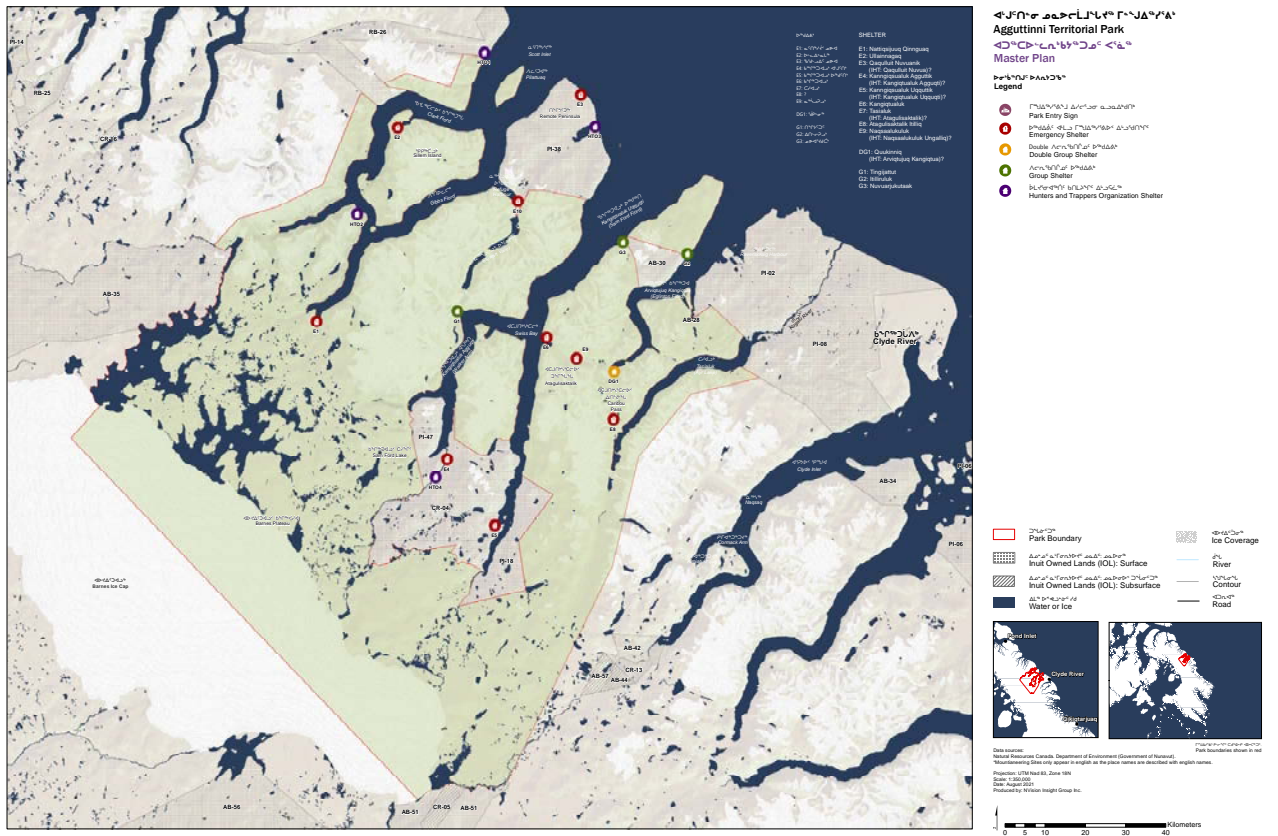
The Agguttinni Master Plan identifies the park infrastructure development for the park over the next 20 years. Infrastructure in the park will include emergency, group, and staff shelters. The location of some shelters was changed in 2020 from the original Master Plan on the advice of the CJPMC. Prior to installation, the required archaeological surveys will begin in 2021 for each development site as required by the Management Plan.

The location of each shelter on the map is marked with a letter and number to indicate the type of structure, and the named location (GPS coordinates of all shelter and sign locations are included in Appendix 5.5).

In addition to the shelters, infrastructure in Agguttinni may include signage and markers. In Clyde River, a visitor centre/heritage centre and office will be developed. This centre will house park staff, displays and information, and be the location for visitor registration.



Map: Master Plan with legend for Park Shelter Infrastructure



BACK OF MAP

2.9 KILLILIURNIQ (PARK ZONES)

“Killiliurniq” is an Inuktitut term meaning an area used for specific purposes.

Killiliurniq identify zones in different areas within a park based on specific attributes. A zoning plan for Agguttinni Territorial Park identifies the characteristics of areas in the park, and the permitted uses, regulations, conditional uses and protection measures that will govern all development presented in the Master Plan, and all management actions presented in this Management Plan.

2.9.1 DEFINITIONS

Kajjausarviit (the Nunavut Parks Program) uses three primary zones and three sub-zones. The primary zones provide the guidelines for management and operation of the area including its resources and use. The sub-zones are layered within these primary zones to address any specific requirements for management or regulatory measures to address higher levels of protection. These measures may be seasonal, temporary, correctable, or require monitoring.

The following definitions describe two primary zones and three sub-zones used in Agguttinni:

Wilderness: The purpose of the zone is to highlight the natural environment in areas that have not been altered by development. The objective is to manage and protect habitat and natural resources, and sites or resources of cultural importance within the zone. The zone may provide a high-quality wilderness recreation experience for the enjoyment and health of all park users and increase opportunities for harvesting and healthy living among Inuit and Nunavummiut. Activities involving wilderness recreation, especially self-propelled travel and traditional activities, will be encouraged. Facilities that provide protection to natural and cultural features, enhance opportunities for wilderness recreation, or are needed for public safety will be permitted, where these do not detract from the wilderness feel of the park, and where these activities have no negative impact on the natural or cultural features of the park.

Cultural: This purpose of this zone is to highlight significant cultural sites and landscapes for the education and enjoyment of residents and visitors. The objective is to protect cultural resources and significant places and promote heritage appreciation and education within the parks. Activities related to culture and heritage resources will be encouraged where these activities have no negative impact on the cultural features of the park. Facilities will be permitted which provide protection to the cultural features for which the zone was designated, enhance interpretation and education opportunities, or are necessary for public safety.



- **Inuit Use** — this sub-zone is used in exceptional cases to define important areas of cultural use by Inuit. General public access by non-beneficiaries may be prohibited or regulated in this sub-zone. Exceptions may be granted through a permitting process, and in the event that public safety requires non-beneficiaries to access the areas. Facilities are limited to those that provide protection to the features for which the zone was designated, or which are necessary for public safety. Where these areas are Inuit Owned Land (IOL), permitting requirements of the Designated Inuit Organization are required for all proposed facilities and development, and non-beneficiary visitor access.
- **Resource Management** — this sub-zone is used to define areas where the extraction or use of specific natural resources within park boundaries may be accommodated, or to provide future access for the development of resources. The removal of carving stone by Inuit is permitted in these zones as per IIBA article 3.3. Proposed mineral resource activities may be permitted subject to an Environmental Assessment, and planning to ensure the activity has minimal negative impact on the purpose, vision, and goals of Agguttinni Territorial Park.
- **Special Protection** – The objective of a Special Protection Sub-Zone is to provide the highest degree of protection for significant natural and/or cultural features for present and future generations. Activities are limited to those that have no negative impact on the features being protected or use of the area for recreational or harvesting purposes. Facilities are limited to those that provide protection to the features for which the zone was designated, or which are necessary for public safety. Where necessary, the park Management Plan may recommend restrictions (permanent or temporary) to development, visitor access, or specific activities in order to protect a significant resource, landscape, or Inuit cultural use.

The inventory identified the following specific resources or areas in

Agguttinni that would benefit from Special Protection sub-zoning and sub-zone regulations:

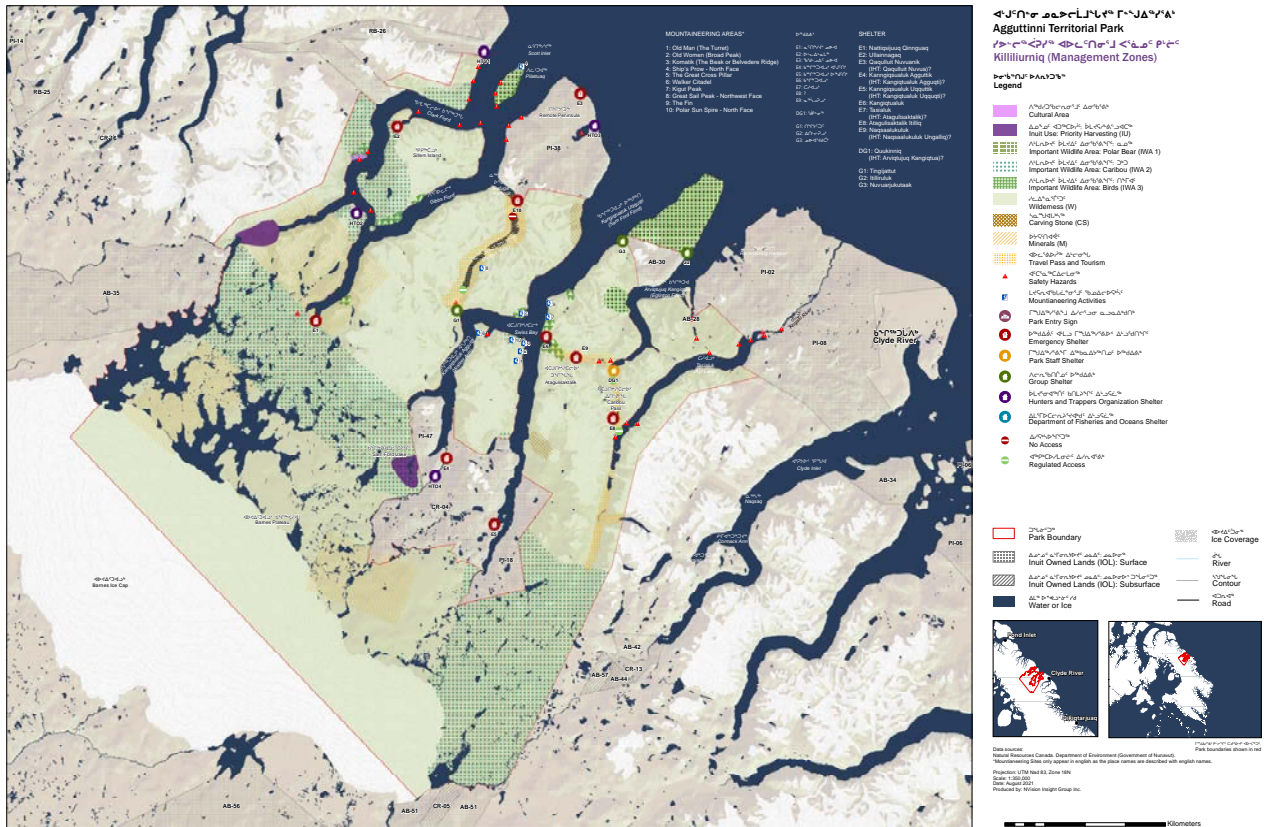
- **Important Wildlife Areas** – sub-zoning for special protection is recommended at polar bear denning and gathering areas; caribou habitat of high sensitivity; and bird nesting areas.
- **Travel Passes and Tourism** – sub-zoning for special protection is recommended for the valley travel passes in Agguttinni to manage the areas for public safety and provide safety/emergency infrastructure; allow development of route mapping/marketing along recreation, harvesting and tourism travel corridors; and ensures that all development occurs in a way that is respectful of travel routes and does not interfere with accessibility. Prohibitions or regulations on access for non-beneficiaries apply to some areas/locations within this zone.

The Management Plan Zoning Map also identifies **Safety Hazards and Access (Restricted or Regulated)** symbols (Section 3.4). Safety Hazards are areas that have known environmental hazards (seasonal or permanent) that could pose a danger to public safety. Although these are not zones, the areas shall be monitored by NP&SP staff as they are expected to change seasonally, and additional Safety Hazards may be identified in the future as a result of climate change. Access (Restricted or Regulated) symbols identify travel passes where access is restricted due to unsafe conditions, or where access may be regulated during a specific season due to changes in the conditions that may be a safety hazard. Continuous monitoring of these areas will inform management and operational decisions and regulations, the park's Public Safety Emergency Response planning, visitor registration information, and Heritage Appreciation informational materials.



Photo credit: Patrick Gaillon

Map: Management Zone Map



BACK OF MAP

2.9.2 MANAGEMENT ZONE TABLE

The Agguttinni Management Plan Zone map identifies each area of the park as a zone, and the following table describes the permitted uses and regulations that apply to each zone. The table includes information under headings that are defined as follows:

- **Zone or Sub-Zone** – the zone classification.
- **Zone Key Characteristics** – description of the zone and its features.
- **Zone Code** – the zone identification label used on the map (where applicable).
- **Permitted Uses and Regulations** – management approaches that will be implemented, or park uses that will be permitted or regulated.
- **Conditional Uses** – management approaches that may be implemented, or park uses that may be permitted.
- **Protection Measures** – management approaches that can be implemented to reduce harm, mitigate impacts, or increase awareness.





Photo credit: Patrick Graillon

Table E: Management Plan Zone Table



MANAGEMENT ZONE
TABLE PAGE 2

MANAGEMENT ZONE
TABLE PAGE 3



MANAGEMENT ZONE
TABLE PAGE 4 (BLANK)



Section 3

PARK MANAGEMENT ACTIONS





SECTION 3: PARK MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Following the Framework for Management Plans, the strategic approaches for the management of Agguttinni Territorial Park are to be based on the management approach of Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation as described in Section 1.5. The sections describe specific management actions, regulations or prohibitions. If issues arise in the future that are not addressed in the Management Plan, NP&SP and the CJPMC will make decisions using the best available information to achieve the management objectives.

Management actions describe the requirements to plan and operate the park. Management actions are based on specific issues to be addressed which includes: public safety, protection of the park's natural and cultural resources, reducing impacts that are caused by human activities and natural forces of change, monitoring of the park environment and use of the park to identify issues or threats, and mitigating impacts as a result of issues or threats.

Impacts that are caused by human and natural forces of change can be further defined:

- Whereas **human use activities** can include: recreational activities, travel, Inuit harvesting and non-beneficiaries fishing, development in the park, cabins and camping in the park, Heritage Appreciation programs such as interpretation of the park, research, tourism, operational actions by NP&SP staff or contractors, business operations in the park, and intentional disturbance caused in the park such as vandalism, or other activities that cause disturbance

to park users, wildlife, the environment, or resources. Management approaches will encourage appropriate behaviour, sustainable practices and regulate undesirable activities.

- Whereas **natural forces of change** can include: climate change, habitat change, wildlife change, erosion (caused by wind, rain, or run-off), invasive species, or changes to the ecosystem. Management actions to monitor and mitigate (where possible) the negative impacts of the natural change will be conducted based on the best available information and practices. It is acknowledged that some natural forces of change may be beyond the scope of NP&SP and the CJPMC to manage.

CJPMC Records of Decision related to the Agguttinni Territorial Park will maintained and updated at all times.

3.1 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Cultural and heritage resources in the park are to be protected, monitored and managed according to IIBA Article 8 and the *Cultural Resource Management Guidelines for Nunavut's Territorial Parks*.

The management of cultural resources and culturally significant sites in the parks will involve the Government of Nunavut (NP&SP, C&H), the CJPMC, the affected community (especially Elders), the NJPMC, and IHT. The requirements and steps to manage culturally significant sites are described in the IIBA.

- "Culturally significant site" means a site that is important to Inuit for cultural, spiritual, historical, archaeological, or ethnographic reasons, and that is identified pursuant to subsection 14.4.10 of the IIBA.
- Archaeological resources are identified under IIBA Article 8's "culturally significant sites" definition. An archaeological resource may be a site (registered or unregistered) or artefact. The IIBA states that the archaeological and ethnographic record in territorial parks must be protected and conserved as it "represents part of the heritage of Inuit and is of cultural, spiritual, historical, and educational importance to Inuit (IIBA 8.1.1a).

The actions that guide management of cultural resources include:

- Protection of cultural resources is a priority.
- Consideration of Inuit Rights in the park.
- Development measures to protect cultural resources by:
 - Using zones to regulate areas with known cultural resources or cultural use.
 - Considering carrying capacity of the park when planning future development or programs.
 - Considering the purpose, vision, and goals of the park to balance development with protection.
- Encouraging park visitors to practice minimal impact travel and sustainability.
- Use of Heritage Appreciation programs to promote stewardship, understanding and respect for cultural resources and cultural activities.

Key Actions

1. Management will conform to the IIBA (Articles 8.2; 14.5). The Master Plan recommends that, prior to any development,



the archaeological survey be referenced or commissioned for areas that have not been previously surveyed.

- a. Research and documentation of culturally significant sites and archaeological resources is an ongoing management action.
 - All archaeological research will require a permit from the GN – C&H.
 - The CJPMC will review research permits and may recommend terms and conditions.
 - b. Archaeological surveys will include documentation of oral history associated with sites and/or artifacts.
 - Business operators are responsible for the cost of archaeological surveys required for business infrastructure development or use of a site.
 - c. Sites and resources in the park that are visible should be monitored and protected as required. The following process steps will be reviewed by NP&SP staff:
 - i. The *Inventory of Park Resources, and any future archaeological surveys and reports*, will be reviewed to locate and understand the archaeological resources and cultural significance in the development area.
 - In the absence of an archaeological survey, development will not proceed until a survey has been commissioned.
 - Once complete, new archaeological surveys will be added to the *Inventory of Park Resources*.
 - ii. The killiliurniq (zone) regulations will be reviewed for the area(s) that will be affected by the development or management activity.
2. Tourism Management (Section 3.3.4) includes guidelines that apply to all park users, tourism business operators, cruise ships or private yachts (also Sections 3.3.5 and 3.3.6):
 - a. Tourism visitation to a registered archaeological site requires a permit from C&H.
 - b. Policies and guidelines for activities, access and use will be applied to the permit as Terms and Conditions.
 - c. Upon receipt of a permit request, C&H will notify NP&SP. It will be the responsibility of NP&SP to consult with the CJPMC to review the permit and identify any park-specific Terms and Conditions. Tourism Operators seeking a permit to visit an archaeological site in Agguttinni must have a valid Business Operator permit for the park (Section 3.3.5.4), and cruise ship and private yacht visits must have a permit for landing (Section 3.3.5.5).

- d. If the archaeological site to be visited is a Traditional Inuit Family Camp, personal cabin, or outpost camp, the park user, tourism business operator, cruise ship or private yacht must seek the consent of the family in Clyde River for permission to visit following the guidelines in the Tourism Management actions (Section 3.3.4).
3. To minimize the disruption or destruction of culturally significant sites in the park, NP&SP staff will monitor, enforce regulations, and identify operational or management actions for the following:
 - a. Annual patrols to in the vicinity of a known archaeological sites will include a visit by NP&SP staff to document the condition. Any visible change to the site will be reported to C&H for direction on future actions.
 - b. Only “Passive” observation and interpretation of known archaeological sites or resources will be permitted. Passive observation and interpretation are the method of sharing and gaining knowledge through “looking, reading or listening” but not having any direct contact with the resource or entering a site (such as walking into a tent ring). Passive observation can be encouraged through interpretive signage, guided interpretive tours, and through regulatory messages asking park users to respect guidelines for an archaeological sites or resources.
 - i. An exception to this approach will be projects undertaken with a valid research permit.
 - c. Any movable archaeological resource observed on the surface will be reported as per Section 3.1.1.1 Archaeological Artefacts.
 - d. Collection of artefacts and rocks from the park is strictly prohibited. Any person found to be in possession of a cultural resource that has been removed from the park, or is in the process of removing a cultural resource from the park without a permit, will be reported and charged under the appropriate legislation.
 4. Park infrastructure, personal or business use cabins, trails and campsites should be located away from known cultural resources.
 - a. In areas of known archaeological resources, new infrastructure, camping or temporary shelters, the following guidelines apply:
 - i. No development, activity or land use that disturbs or destroys archaeology, historic sites, or palaeontology will be permitted.



- ii. A 30-m buffer away from known archaeological sites is recommended when placing a permanent or temporary facility or shelter. An exception to a 10m buffer may be granted for reasons of safety if an emergency shelter must be located closer than 30 m due to site conditions. In the case of an exception, measures must be taken to protect the archaeological resources and the CJPMC will be consulted.
 - iii. Rocks may not be moved, extracted from the ground, or brought to a campsite to anchor temporary camping structures.
 - iv. Wherever possible facilities should be surface mounted only to protect cultural resources that may be contained in the soil layer.
- b. Proposals to build new cabins (for personal or business use) must protect archaeological sites in accordance with the guidelines in (Section 3.3.9.2).
 - c. Where existing trails and campsites are near cultural resources/sites (including burial sites), NP&SP will take the following actions:
 - i. Develop and implement a plan to locate or relocate the use away from the cultural resources to mitigate impacts.
 - ii. Where relocation of the use is not feasible, NP&SP will:
 - Use the visitor registration process and Heritage Appreciation program materials to inform all park users about the regulations that protect archaeological sites, and the guidelines on how to travel or camp in areas with cultural resources (including burial sites).



- Post signage (if required) to inform the public of the regulations for protection of cultural resources.
 - Install barriers or boardwalks (if required) to discourage access to these sites.
5. Heritage Appreciation programs and activities should be managed and/or regulated within areas of cultural significance in the following manner:
- a. Print, online, display and education materials developed through the Heritage Appreciation Plan will include messages on the protection of cultural resources, regulations, and inform all park users to leave artefacts and rocks undisturbed.
 - b. Prior to a new interpretive program or activity at a culturally significant site, the CJPMC and NP&SP staff will decide if the activity will harm, degrade, or destroy any archaeological resources on or near the site.
 - i. Programs and activities should be designed to avoid/ reduce harm to the site or resources.
 - ii. Programs and activities should be monitored to see if any unforeseen harm is being caused to the site. In the event of harm, the program or activity should be stopped until an alternative approach can be developed.
 - iii. Heritage Appreciation will promote stewardship and minimal impact travel by all park users.
 - c. Interpretive programs should include the hiring of Elders to speak to students, youth and visitors about cultural resources, cultural practices, and history.

- d. Local guides should be trained by NP&SP on best practices and the key messages to share with visitors about cultural resource management and regulations.
- e. Interpretation of culturally significant sites should not identify the exact location of archaeological resources if that resource is not clearly visible.
- f. Interpretation of culturally significant sites should use replicas of artefacts appropriate to the site and its heritage to enhance heritage appreciation.

3.1.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARTEFACTS

The protection of Nunavut's archaeological and palaeontological heritage is an important priority of the Government of Nunavut (GN), and a responsibility shared with the Government of Canada. Under the *Nunavut Act*, regulations for the protection, care and preservation of artefacts and sites are regulated under the authority of the GN Minister for Culture and Heritage (C&H).

Regulation, enforcement, and heritage appreciation programs will communicate the protection and reporting of archaeological artefacts in the park. Signage, materials and interpretation programs identified in the park's Heritage Appreciation Plan will include these key messages.

Key Actions

1. If archaeological sites, artefacts, or human remains are found, or appear to have been disturbed, in Agguttinni, the regulations to be followed by all staff and park users are:
 - a. Do not touch and do not move stones, bones, or artefacts.
 - b. Immediately report finds to C&H. The Department will then address the issue and provide recommendations/ action.
2. The process for reporting all artefact discoveries is quite straightforward: finds must be reported to the Territorial Archaeology Office including as much details as possible, for example:
 - a. Name of the person(s) who found the artefacts
 - b. Date of the find
 - c. Location of the find (GPS coordinates) if available.
 - d. Photographs if available
 - e. Any other relevant information

3. Culturally significant sites or artefacts under threat of loss will be considered for removal only where a site or resource cannot reasonably be treated in the original location (in situ).
 - a. If removal of the archaeological resource from the park is identified as the appropriate management action, the removal of the site/resource will be fully documented as per the IIBA.
 - b. Where appropriate, replicas and information will be integrated into the park Heritage Appreciation Plan.
 - c. "Replicas" will be commissioned to be made by Inuit using natural materials for use in the park interpretation.
 - d. The Heritage Appreciation Plan will include guidelines on the commissioning, making and interpretive use of replicas for the park..

3.1.2 HUMAN REMAINS POLICY

Under the *Nunavut Act*, regulations for the protection, care and preservation of Human Remains are regulated under the authority of the GN Minister for Culture and Heritage (C&H, through the Human Remains Policy, to ensure that any burials, human remains or associated grave goods will be managed in a manner that is sensitive to Nunavummiut values, ethical and scientific principles, and which complies with all applicable laws, codes of conduct, and conventions.

Regulation, enforcement, and Heritage Appreciation programs will communicate the protection and reporting of human remains in the park.

1. Human remains in Agguttinni Territorial Park will be managed in accordance with the *Human Remains Policy*. The following principles are to be followed by all staff and park users:

- a. Do not touch, do not move, and do not remove stones, bones, or artefacts associated with burials or human remains.
 - b. Immediately report finds to the GN, C&H Department.
 - c. C&H will then address the issue and provide recommendations/action.
2. Additional CJPMC guidelines for visitor behaviour around burial sites include:
 - a. Do not build a cabin or set up camp next to a burial site
 - b. Do not photograph burial sites
 - c. Where emergency shelters and travel passes are located near burial sites, NP&SP will install a sign to notify park users of the policy and guidelines protecting burials.
 3. New human remain findings, or disturbances to known burials/human remains, must be reported to the Territorial Archaeology Office, including as much details as possible, for example:
 - a. Name of the person(s) who found the concern
 - b. Date of the find
 - c. Location of the find (GPS coordinates) if available
 - d. Photographs if available
 - e. Description of the concern
 - f. Any other relevant information
 4. Future burials or Scattering of Ashes: Current legislation does not permit burials on the land in any location other than a registered burial ground/cemetery. Requests to scatter ashes on the land in the park must be brought to the CJPMC. The committee will bring the request to NP&SP for guidance on the current government policy, and then provide a recommendation to the applicant.



3.2 NATURAL RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT

Natural resource and environment management is concerned with maintaining the wildlife, habitat and ecosystems in a state that is as close as possible to that of the naturally occurring environment.

The management of the park will seek to prevent, control and/or mitigate human caused impacts on natural resources and the environment. Issues facing the natural resources and environment include human-caused impacts and increasing visitation levels, development, and climate change.

There is a need for ongoing monitoring of wildlife, wildlife habitat, vegetation, land, surface geology, permafrost, and water quality. Information on changes or impacts on natural resources will be reported to the CJPMC and other management partners (as required) as part of the management and decision-making process.

It is acknowledged that some natural forces of change may be beyond the scope of NP&SP and the CJPMC to manage. An example is climate change. Climate change impacts, such as the degradation of the park landscape by natural erosion, can be monitored through management, but it may not always be possible to implement actions to prevent these natural occurrences.

The principles that guide management of the natural environment include:

- Protection of wildlife and important wildlife areas is a priority.
- Natural resource management includes the rights of Inuit to harvest in the park.
- Development in the park will be limited to conserve and maintain the natural environment.
- Tourism Management will regulate human use and outdoor recreational activities to protect wildlife, wildlife habitat, and the environment.
- Heritage Appreciation programs will be used to promote stewardship, understanding and respect for natural resources, minimal impact travel and sustainability.

Key Actions

1. The management actions for wildlife resources are to conform to the IIBA (Article 9), NA Article 5, and the Nunavut Wildlife Act and Regulations.
 - a. Where wildlife management actions are required, NP&SP and the CJPMC may collaborate with partner organizations including but not limited to QIA, HTA, DFO, Elders in Clyde River, GN DoE, GN EDT, NWMB, CWS, and others.



- b. The CJPMC and NP&SP will request local and regional partners annually share information or research (when applicable) on natural resources and wildlife management topics including, but not limited to, fish, caribou, and water.
2. Regulation and enforcement will discourage any activity that threatens natural resources in the park.
 - a. Regulations will be included on park signage and materials related to the natural resources of the park and wildlife.
 - b. Contact information will be posted to allow for reporting of incidences.
 - c. Park Officers and/or Conservation Officers will investigate incidences and report on the enforcement or actions recommended.
 - d. Any person found to be disturbing, threatening or unlawfully harvesting wildlife in the park will be reported and charged under the appropriate legislation.
3. Prior to new development or activities in the park:
 - a. The Inventory or Park Resources will be reviewed to locate and understand the natural resources in any area where there is to be development any location which is identified as an Important Wildlife Area.
 - b. The Management Zone regulations will be reviewed for the area(s) that will be affected by the development or management activity.
 - c. Development or park activities that may negatively impact natural resources, environment, wildlife or important wildlife areas of the park will be reviewed by the CJPMC for recommendations on alternatives.

4. Fuel spillage is a threat to the environment and wildlife.
 - a. A fuel spill of over 100 L of fuel must be reported by law to the Nunavut-Northwest Territories government monitoring group. Large spills are to be reported by phone (867-920-8130) or e-mail (spills@gov.nt.ca), and must also be reported to NP&SP staff and the CJPMC.
 - b. Any fuel spill over 2 L must be reported to NP&SP staff.
5. Reducing the carbon footprint of the park is a long-term priority. Implementation of green energy and environmentally sustainable products and infrastructure is encouraged when feasible.
6. Research on the natural resources, environment and climate change is encouraged in the park. The CJPMC will be consulted on research permit terms and conditions, which include, but are not limited to, the following topics:
 - a. Climate change and permafrost research and monitoring.
 - b. Wildlife population and health research and monitoring.
 - c. Wildlife habitat research and monitoring.
 - d. Vegetation research and monitoring.

3.2.1.1 Air Quality, Water Quality and Water Consumption

Air quality management includes monitoring the impacts on the park environment from contaminants.

Water quality and water consumption is a management concern in the park because monitoring is not within the legislative mandate of the Department of Environment or the CJPMC. Water management activities concern the consumption of ice and water that has not been treated (i.e., potable). The consumption of water in the park is unavoidable due to the remote location and as a regular cultural practice. Land water (which includes water or ice collected from a river) is not regulated and not treated. The Department of Health (GN) notes that land water could have bacteria or other organisms associated with it. Persons who wish to consume land water do so at their own risk. The Department recommends to those who wish to consume land water to boil it first before drinking as a general public health recommendation. Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) is responsible for the co-management of water resources in Nunavut, along with the Nunavut Water Board. CIRNAC participates in monitoring water quality in different rivers and lakes in the territory to monitor physical parameters, major ions and metals. CIRNAC does not do analyses for E. Coli, bacteria, or parasites, which are typically used to determine if water is safe to drink. CIRNAC does not make any statements on the safety of water for drinking as this is the mandate of Department of Health (GN). As of 2021 there are no CIRNAC study locations in Agguttinni.

Key Actions

1. Air quality and windblown garbage will be monitored by NP&SP staff:
 - a. Staff will conduct annual garbage clean up in the park during patrols to collect windblown garbage and garbage that washes up along the coastline.
2. Water consumption from the land in the park is not recommended unless the water can be boiled, filtered and/or chemically treated at the source.
 - a. The Management Plan recommends that warnings of drinking untreated water or ice collection in the park be provided on signage and published materials prepared for the Heritage Appreciation Plan.
 - b. In collaboration with the Department of Health and Department of Justice (GN) public announcements may be posted in the park, on the NP&SP website, and in print, to inform the public of the boil water advisory and the risks of consuming water from the park.
 - c. When required, the partner organizations, CJPMC or NP&SP staff may recommend temporary or permanent closure of water collection in the park to prohibit or regulate consumption of untreated water or ice.
3. Sea or sea ice contamination (e.g., spills from ships in Baffin Bay) are not in the jurisdiction of NP&SP or the CJPMC. If staff or the public report a sea or sea ice contamination issue in the vicinity of the park boundary, NP&SP staff will notify DFO and Transport Canada.

3.2.2 WILDLIFE AND IMPORTANT WILDLIFE AREA MANAGEMENT

Wildlife management is required (as per IIBA Article 9) to monitor and protect wildlife and important wildlife areas in the park. If a wildlife species or habitat is being negatively impacted in the park, either through human activity or natural decline, the CJPMC will recommend management actions specific to the species.

Among the wildlife species that are important in the park are polar bear, caribou, fish, migratory birds and raptors (see Important Wildlife Area maps in Appendix 5.3). Vegetation, including berries, is important to wildlife habitats and harvesting. Wildlife and areas of importance to wildlife are documented in the Inventory of Park Resources.

NP&SP and the CJPMC will support partner organizations that are responsible for ongoing wildlife management strategies in the region, ensuring park-specific wildlife and critical habitat strategies are updated based on regional strategies. It is the intention of park management under this plan to ensure the long-term protection of the wildlife habitat and wildlife resources of the park.

Key Actions

1. The management actions for wildlife resources conform to the IIBA (Article 9), NA Article 5, and the Nunavut Wildlife Act and Regulations.
 - a. Development in the park will be limited to maintain the natural environment, wildlife habitats, and to minimize the impacts of development on species.
 - b. All park users must avoid the unnecessary and unlawful harassment of wildlife or destruction of habitat.
 - c. NP&SP staff will monitor wildlife and wildlife habitats.
 - i. Where a park user is found to be in violation of the Nunavut Wildlife Act and Regulations, Park Officers and/or Conservation Officers will investigate and report the incidence.
 - ii. Any person found to be acting unlawfully will be reported and charged under the appropriate legislation.
 - iii. All incidents will be reported to the CJPMC.
 - d. Where wildlife management actions are required, NP&SP and the CJPMC may collaborate with partner organizations including, but not limited to, QIA, HTA, DFO, Elders, GN DoE, NWMB, CWS, and others.
 - e. Species-specific management actions are identified in this section.
 - a. Sport hunting is prohibited in the *Special Protection Sub-Zone: Important Wildlife Area Polar Bear* zones during denning (IWA1).
 - b. Non-beneficiary access to *Inuit Use Sub-Zone: Priority Harvesting* zones is prohibited unless an access permit is approved by the Superintendent in consultation with the CJPMC.
 - c. Non-beneficiary sport hunting in *Inuit Use Sub-Zone: Priority Harvesting* zones may be prohibited by the CJPMC through a Record of Decision, or restricted through Terms and Conditions when a permit is issued.
3. Tourism Business Operator permits, Visitor Access Permits, and outdoor recreational activities may be regulated or subject to terms and condition in this zone.
4. All non-beneficiary visitors or researchers are required to be accompanied in these areas by an experienced guide holding a valid outfitter license (IIBA 12.3). Visitors and researchers must obtain a permit from NP&SP to enter, cross or remain in these zones.
5. Permanent and temporary infrastructure should not be placed: Where an exception is granted, structures located in the zone must be hard-sided facilities.
6. Temporary soft-sided shelters for overnight camping or research are strongly discouraged in this zone.
7. During the denning period of October through April, park visitors and staff will restrict the following activities:
 - a. the use of snowmobiles and ATVs (all-terrain vehicles) outside the immediate vicinity of the camp or travel routes through valley passes.
 - b. Cease activities that may interfere with denning.
 - c. It is not permitted to establish a temporary camp or cache any fuel within 10 kilometres of any “Polar Bear Special Protection Zone”.
8. Public safety notices and polar bear zone prohibitions will be posted or identified for public awareness at the Agguttinni Park office, on park visitor registration forms or permits, at park facilities, on signage, on maps, and at sites (where required).
9. Access to these zones may be prohibited by NP&SP in consultation with the CJPMC during polar bear denning and/or in the interest of public safety.

3.2.2.1 Key Actions for Polar Bear Management

Management of polar bear habitat within the park boundary is the responsibility of the CJPMC and NP&SP in partnership with organizations that have the regional responsibility and mandate (NWMB, HTA, DOE).

Key Actions

1. The *Special Protection Sub-Zone: Important Wildlife Area Polar Bear* zone (IWA1) protects areas associated with polar bear habitat of high sensitivity, known denning areas, and known gathering areas (where polar bears gather at coastal points of land for sea ice access). The zoning recommends limiting development areas in the park and applying traditional stewardship to the decision-making process when development or activities are planned in polar bear habitat. The impact of development and use on polar bear habitat in the park will be monitored by NP&SP staff and reported to the CJPMC as required.
2. Sport hunting is permitted in the park. Business Operators must have a park business operator permit (Section 3.3.5.4) and all non-beneficiary sport hunters must obtain a Visitor Access Permit (Section 3.3.5.1).

3.2.2.2 Key Actions for Caribou Management

Management of caribou habitat within the park boundary is the responsibility of the CJPMC and NP&SP in partnership with organizations that have the regional responsibility and mandate (NWMB, HTA, DOE).

Key Actions

1. The *Special Protection Sub-Zone: Important Wildlife Area Caribou* zone (IWA2) protects areas associated with caribou habitat of high sensitivity, known calving grounds, and known “Caribou Crossing” areas (where caribou cross water/ice between points of land). The zoning recommends limiting development areas in the park and applying traditional stewardship to the decision-making process when new development is planned in known caribou habitat. The impact of development and use on caribou habitat in the park will be monitored by NP&SP staff and reported to the CJPMC as required.
2. The following stewardship practices are recommended by the CJPMC in caribou habitats:
 - a. During the calving period of May 15 to July 15 when cows and calves are present, park visitors and staff will restrict the following activities:
 - the use of snowmobiles and ATVs (all-terrain vehicles) outside the immediate vicinity of the camp or travel routes through valley passes.
 - cease activities that may interfere with migration, such as movement of equipment, until the migrating caribou have passed.
 - b. Park infrastructure, cabins and camps should not be placed in valleys, mud flats or grazing flat lands that are known caribou habitats.
 - c. Between May 15 and September 1, it is not permitted to construct any camp or cache fuel within 5 kilometres of any “Caribou Crossing”.
 - d. Passive observation activities related to interpretation and heritage appreciation will be permitted where these activities have no negative impact on caribou.
 - Exception: passive observation and disturbance may be regulated by the CJPMC during the calving period, May 15 through to July 15 annually.
3. The CJPMC will review regional caribou management strategies, and as required they will:
 - a. Request information from the caribou management organizations on caribou populations and caribou habitat in the park boundary.
 - b. Request recent research studies on caribou in the region of the park for their review.
 - c. Recommend additional regulations or stewardship practices be added to the Management Plan through a Record of Decision when required.
4. Access to these zones may be prohibited by NP&SP in consultation with the CJPMC during the calving period,

May 15 through to July 15 annually and/or in the interest of public safety.

3.2.2.3 Key Actions for Fish Management

Management of fish habitat is the responsibility of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (or the organization assigned responsibility under devolution). Fish management involves collaboration with EDT (GN) and HTA:

- Regulation and enforcement of fishing limits and activities are implemented by DFO.
- Fishing licensing is the responsibility of the GN.
- The HTA is a designated management organization on fish management strategies.

Key Actions

1. The CJPMC recommends the CJPMC and NP&SP request annual information sharing (where applicable) with DFO, HTA, and EDT (Fisheries and Sealing) to share information or research on fish and fish habitat management.
 - a. Report on and review recent research studies that include the Agguttinni region.
 - b. Recommend future research priorities for important fish harvesting lakes and rivers in the park.
 - c. Review and monitor commercial fishing quotas in the park.
2. A Sport Fishing Licence is required by anyone intending to sport fish in Nunavut other than an Inuk enrolled in the Nunavut Agreement. Licences are available from the Department of Environment (Conservation office), some stores, as well as certain offices of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Non-resident anglers must obey the regulations governing fishing when taking part in the activity in the park.
 - a. Non-beneficiary access to Inuit Use Sub-Zone: Priority Harvesting zones is prohibited unless an access permit is approved by the Superintendent in consultation with the CJPMC.
 - b. Non-beneficiary fishing is prohibited in Inuit Use Sub-Zone: Priority Harvesting zones.
3. Cabins (see Section 3.3.9) for personal or business use may be regulated in Inuit Use Sub-Zone: Priority Harvesting zones to protect critical fish habitats.
 - a. Cabins and camps should not be placed within 150 feet (45 m) of creeks and freshwater bodies.
 - b. Cabins and camps should be set back a minimum of 150 feet (45 m) from saltwater coastlines.

4. The Heritage Appreciation Plan will include information on fish commonly found in Agguttinni. A partnership with DFO is an opportunity to collaborate on educational materials for the public.

3.2.2.4 Key Actions for Bird and Raptor Management

Many species of migratory birds and raptors nest on cliffs and rock ledges that are found throughout all zones in the park. Species of migratory birds also use the vegetated lowlands and valleys for feeding and nesting areas. Some species of migratory birds and raptors are highly sensitive to disturbance during critical nesting periods. Areas have been identified as nationally significant bird sites (International Biological Programme Site (Site 7-8) and Important Bird Area in Canada (NU070)). Peregrine Falcon nest within the park and are a COSEWIC listed species of “Special Concern” and require specific management protection.

Management of human activities in known nesting areas is recommended for the period mid-May to mid-September. The management of mountaineering activities (e.g., climbing) is required to protect these important wildlife areas. An increase in park user numbers will make protective action essential to the maintenance of healthy migratory bird and raptor populations.

Key Actions

1. The Special Protection Sub-Zone: Important Wildlife Area Birds and Raptors zone (IWA3) protects areas associated with bird and raptor habitat of high sensitivity, known nesting grounds, and cliffs. The zoning recommends prohibiting access for some outdoor recreational activities, and applying traditional stewardship to the decision-making process when new development is planned in known bird habitat.
2. During the breeding and nesting season from mid-May to mid-September all major disturbances will be discouraged within 400m of known nesting sites:
 - a. Rock and/or cliff climbing, or other mountaineering activities, will not be permitted.
 - b. Sustained motorized vehicle or equipment use is not permitted.
 - c. Development (including park infrastructure and personal use cabins) will be discouraged within this zone, unless required for public safety requires and no other development locations are available. If development occurs, permanent structures should be 400m from known nesting sites where possible. The CJPMC may identify terms and conditions related to the protection of birds and raptors.
3. Mountaineering activities at known cliff nesting sites will be regulated.
 - a. No mountaineering is permitted at nesting habitat locations from mid-May to mid-September.
 - b. No mountaineering is permitted at nesting habitat for listed Species at Risk, including but not limited to Peregrine Falcon.
 - c. Mountaineering may be permitted at nesting habitat locations at other times of the year, and may be permitted adjacent to nesting habitat where these activities have no negative impact on bird nesting. The CJPMC may regulate or prohibit outdoor recreation activities at any time if a negative impact is occurring.
4. Research of raptor nesting sites in the park will require a valid permit, and the CJPMC may provide terms and conditions. Research is encouraged to document species well-being, human activities that may cause disturbance, and further recommendations to mitigate disturbance.
 - a. Electronic monitoring devices and/or cameras may only be used at nesting sites with prior permission of the CJPMC. The CJPMC may apply terms and conditions on monitoring devices and/or camera use.
5. Maintenance, monitoring and patrols by NP&SP staff will be permitted inside the 400m area as required for regular park operations, to monitor public safety and raptor activity, or to address violations of park regulations.
6. Use the Heritage Appreciation Plan and partnership with the HTA to increase outreach to the public on raptors and raptor habitat protection.
 - a. Park interpretation and education will not identify the exact location of the raptor nests but may reference the existence of a nesting area in general terms.
 - b. Passive observation (e.g., birdwatching) of raptors from locations in the park will be permitted at a distance where these activities have no negative impact.
- d. Camping will be discouraged within 400m from known nesting areas when there are breeding pairs or fledgling raptors present.



3.2.3 MINERAL RESOURCES

In keeping with IIBA Article 10, the Mineral Inventory and Assessment (MI&A) was completed as part of the inventory and Master Plan stages of park establishment. Areas of mineral potential identified within the park boundary area have been identified through zoning. The assessment of the economic potential of these minerals is described in Section 2.4.

The management approach will require NP&SP and the CJPMC to identify access routes, minimize the impacts of development, and to maintain the purpose and qualities of the park should future exploration, development or use associated with a mineral resource in or adjacent to the boundary be proposed.

It will be important to work with mineral resource proponents and residents to minimize the inevitable impacts through planning and development recommendations.

Key Actions

The following management approaches will be considered should future mineral resource proposals come forward:

1. The priority of the CJPMC is to maintain the integrity of the park's natural environment, wildlife, cultural resources, and recreational and tourism use of the area.
2. NP&SP and the CJPMC will work with proponents of the development to make efforts to identify alternative routes, minimize the impacts of development, and to maintain the purpose and qualities of the park. A management approach for mineral resource development must:
 - a. Recommend actions to balance any future mineral resource activities within or adjacent to the park boundary to the integrity of the park resources and visitor experience.
 - b. Avoid disruption to Inuit harvesting and culturally significant areas.
 - c. Monitor visitor use and park access in areas of mineral resource exploration and development to determine use levels, appropriate service standards and maintenance requirements.
 - d. Ensure public safety in areas of mineral development.
 - e. Conduct water and air quality surveys within the park.
 - f. Encourage annual monitoring and reporting of activities associated with the proposal.
3. The CJPMC may make recommendations through a Record of Decision on:
 - a. The timing as well as methods of extraction of the mineral in or near the park.

- b. Minimizing and/or mitigating the impacts of resource exploration and development on the tourism economy that is generated by the park.
 - c. Limiting overland vehicle access routes in the park by planning access corridors.
 - d. The placement of mineral resource infrastructure to minimize the visual impacts
 - e. Planning for safety of all park visitors with respect to mineral development activities in the park
4. Representatives of companies or individuals involved in prospecting, exploration, development of minerals will report to the CJPMC annually on the activities, and consider any comments from the CJPMC related to the activities.

3.2.4 CARVING STONE

Inuit rights for the removal of quarrying stone in Territorial Parks under NA 19.9.2, 19.9.4, and 19.9.9. As of 2021 there were sites identified as having carving stone potential (See Management Killiliurniq (Zones) for Carving Stone), however no sites in the park boundary were being actively quarried.



Key Actions

1. Quarrying may occur at areas in the park zoned Mineral: Carving Stone without any form of territorial licence or permit and without the imposition of any form of territorial tax or fee.
2. Proposals to quarry carving stone will be brought to the CJPMC, which may apply Terms and Conditions on the activity:
 - a. there be no significant damage to the environment (e.g. contaminants, loss of wildlife habitat, damage or loss of cultural sites or resources).
 - b. there be no significant interference with use and quiet enjoyment of the land by Inuit.

- c. No equipment, garbage or non-natural materials may be left at the quarrying site after the activity has been completed.
3. Additional regulations, terms and conditions may be added to the Management Plan by the CJPMC through a Record of Decision.

3.3 HUMAN USE MANAGEMENT

People are encouraged to visit and enjoy the park. Minimal impact travel and sustainability will be promoted through Heritage Appreciation messages. The Park must be managed for public safety and to limit or mitigate any negative impacts on the park environment that are caused by human activities.

In each of the Management Zones, the permitted uses, conditional uses and protection measures have been identified to achieve the objectives of managing human use. This section identifies specific management actions for park facilities, vehicle use, tourism, cabins, camping, and other operational and use actions.

Inuit rights to access, use or conduct cultural activities, including harvesting in the park, is addressed in section 3.1, and nothing in this section of the plan will override those rights.

Cultural activities management focusses on the use of the park by Inuit for cultural purposes, including harvesting, spiritual or recreational enjoyment, educational activities, and travel.

3.3.1 SUSTAINABLE HARVESTING

Inuit use and access for harvesting, or to visit culturally significant sites, use or conduct activities in the park will be considered in all management decisions, in accordance with the IIBA 3.2.

Harvesting activities occur in Agguttinni in all seasons of the year, as demonstrated in the seasonal harvesting calendar. Harvesting activities include: hunting, fishing and netting, collection of seafoods, collection of vegetation and berries, collection of eggs and bird by-products (e.g. feathers), and collection of driftwood.

Management and operations of the park will be adapted to each season in consideration and respect to access, safety, and minimizing interference with harvesting activities.

Key Actions

1. Inuit rights to harvest in the park will be protected and monitored to ensure park operations and use do not result in excessive harm or disruption of the activity. The management of the park will ensure that other park users (e.g., tourists) do not engage in activities that harm or disrupt the cultural practices and enjoyment of Inuit using the park.
 - a. For public safety, communications about harvesting activities in the park with firearms or traps will be posted on signage and through announcements to increase public awareness of the activity. The CJPMC will work with the HTA to identify locations for posted notices.
 - b. Harvesting activities in the park with firearms will be subject to all applicable legislation in Canada/Nunavut, and the policies or bylaws of the HTA and Municipality of Clyde River.
2. There are no park-specific harvesting quotas. All harvesting management levels in Agguttinni will follow the quotas or moratoriums for species harvesting determined by territorial and/or federal organizations and policy:
 - a. NWMB sets harvesting quotas (Total Allowable Harvest) under the NA, and sets other, non-quota limitations on harvest, if necessary, which include such things as hunting seasons and restrictions on the type of equipment that may be used to harvest a particular wildlife species..
 - b. The NWMB, its co-managers, Regional Wildlife Organizations (RWOs), and Hunters and Trappers Organizations, have established Memoranda of Understanding with other provinces and territories to cooperatively manage populations of wildlife that transcend provincial and territorial boundaries. The NWMB is also involved in developing working relationships with international wildlife management authorities to ensure conservation of shared stocks.
 - .c. Integrated fisheries management is undertaken through the partnership of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) staff, NWMB, HTAs, RWOs, and with the engagement of Inuit, communities, and other stakeholders.
 - .d. Should park-specific harvesting result in a decrease or loss of a specific species in the boundary of the park, the CJPMC and NP&SP will notify the NWMB and HTA of the concerns and request a park-specific working group to study and make recommendations for management of the species in Agguttinni.
3. Marine mammals, land mammals, birds and fish can be harvested and cut up (butchered) in the park.
 - a. Harvesters will remove usable parts of animals.
 - b. Small parts can be left for other animals to consume before NP&SP staff clear away the rest of the carcass. Harvesters should follow traditional practice for waste animal parts: sea animal waste should be returned to sea; land animal waste should be left on the land.



Photo credit: Patrick Graillon

- c. Harvesters should remove all garbage from the park and follow a “leave nothing behind” policy.
 - d. NP&SP staff can monitor and clean up animal waste.
 - e. If there are incidents of usable portions of animal carcasses being left by harvesters, or persistent wastage of usable animal parts, NP&SP staff will report the incidents to the Conservation Officer, HTA and CJPMC. Staff will seek a special meeting with these parties to discuss the actions required to stop animal wastage.
4. Vehicle use during harvesting activities is permitted in the park. Harvesters will be encouraged to stay on designated roads and trails in all zones.
- a. Only snowmobiles and ATVs are permitted off of the designated roads or trail in in order to protect culturally significant sites, the environment and important wildlife habitats. Trucks must stay on designated roads at all times.
 - b. Vehicles may be restricted in areas where cultural resources and burial sites require protection from damage caused by tires or snowmobile tracks.
5. Heritage Appreciation programs will provide information on Inuit rights to harvest in the park.
- a. Information will be included on park signage and materials to identify Inuit rights within the park, encourage best practices and respect for harvesting, identify the Harvesting Zones as commonly used harvesting areas, and discourage interference.
 - b. Heritage Appreciation Programs, such as “Learn to” activities, will be developed and used to teach traditional knowledge about cutting up meat and how waste is disposed. Programs will teach the use and respect for the parts of the animals, and teach traditional stewardship practices (e.g., not to dispose a whale head in the sea).
 - c. Contact information will be posted to allow for reporting

of incidences.

- d. Park Officers will investigate incidences and report on the enforcement or recommended actions.

3.3.2 PARK FACILITIES

Park facility management concerns the operations and maintenance (O&M) of park infrastructure that support visitor use, recreational, and cultural activities of park visitors. Park O&M is undertaken on an ongoing basis by NP&SP staff or contractors through annual budgets and one-time management action budgets for specific projects.

Facilities (permanent or temporary) deemed necessary to protect natural or cultural features of the park, or to provide for public safety, may be developed subject to an archaeological survey, and/or following an environmental assessment if one is deemed required.

As per the IIBA Article 5, Inuit contracting and businesses opportunities will be considered in all park management decisions, and the Park Contracting Policy will be applied for all development or facility maintenance contracts that may be business opportunities contracted within Territorial Parks. Contractors are subject to all park facility management actions identified in this plan.

Park buildings (emergency shelters and group cabins) are for the use of all people. In the event of an emergency, no person will be denied access to a park building.

Key Actions

1. Ongoing maintenance, repair, replacement and monitoring are priority actions to manage park infrastructure and facilities.
 - a. NP&SP staff will monitor all facilities, trails, and the land while working in the park.
 - b. Any potential threat to Public Safety will be reported and addressed immediately.
 - c. Where damage, vandalism, loss or wear is observed with a facility, NP&SP staff will notify senior NP&SP staff immediately to prepare a plan of action.
 - d. Garbage and litter will be monitored and removed by NP&SP staff or contractors during annual patrols or fieldwork and brought to the municipal landfill.
 - e. Human waste at park infrastructure locations in the park will be monitored and buried/burned by NP&SP staff or contractors.
 - f. Where waste (human or animal) is a persistent problem, NP&SP staff will consult the CJPMC on options to place signage, infrastructure, or apply regulations to address the concerns.

- Heritage Appreciation interpretive and educational materials will encourage minimal impact travel and ask park visitors to take garbage, waste and unused supplies out of the park.

3.3.2.1 Barriers and Access

Barriers (permanent or temporary) may be used to discourage access to areas in the park for the protection of the environment, cultural sites, burials, or where a barrier is required for public safety.

Key Actions

- NP&SP staff will post a public communication on the purpose of the temporary barrier at the location, at the park entrance, and through an announcement on public radio, television and/or a GN website. The communication will identify the duration of the closure (if known) and a contact for more information. When trails or roads are closed for the protection of the environment or cultural sites, the communications will encourage the public to use vehicles only on designated trails and roads.
- Permanent barriers deemed necessary to control access into an area will be permitted. Where a permanent barrier impedes access to an Inuit harvesting area, NP&SP staff will be required to notify the CJPMC to discuss optional management actions to address harvester access needs.
- Temporary or permanent barriers required to protect a cultural site and/or burial will follow the guidelines in Section 3.1 Cultural Resource Management.
- Where barriers are placed to protect public safety, NP&SP staff will post a public communication on the safety issue at the location, at the park visitor center, and through an announcement on public radio, television and/or a GN website. The communication will identify the nature of the caution or closure (if known) and a NP&SP staff contact for more information.
- Closures for public safety will be enforced by Park Officers.

3.3.3 OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Agguttinni is a world-class destination for many types of tourists and recreational activities, including camping, ecotourism, mountaineering enthusiasts, adventure-seekers, cruise ship and private yacht visits. For the purpose of this Management Plan, all activities that a “Visitor” (as defined in the IIBA), Business Operator or Film Crew may take part in will be referred to collectively as *Outdoor Recreation Activities*, with individual activities defined in this section.

- Outdoor recreation activities does not include: Inuit use and enjoyment of the park for the purposes of harvesting, quarrying of carving stone, travel, visiting family camps and participating in cultural or spiritual activities.

The management partners of Agguttinni Territorial Park have the responsibility to regulate the types of outdoor recreation activities that are allowed in the park to ensure they align with the park’s purpose, vision and goals.

Each type of outdoor recreation activity demands different levels of facility support, maintenance, and park information through signage and travel planning materials. Addressing this variety of visitor needs is an important aspect of park management. The CJPMC aim is to support outdoor recreation tourism through management actions and regulations, park infrastructure and a Heritage Appreciation Plan to provide information and promotional materials related to park tourism.

Key Actions

The approach to managing outdoor recreation activities in Agguttinni is to prioritize public safety and compliance; the realities of operational capacity; and, managing the activities that are in keeping with the purpose and goals of the park. It will be important to identify and communicate the range of safety hazards in the park and inherent risks associated with outdoor recreational activities to the visitors and tourism Business Operators. Management actions work within territorial policy to ensure alignment and consistency in the management of outdoor recreation activities. The following guidelines apply in the park:

- All outdoor recreation activities involve some risk. The remoteness of this area, challenging natural hazards, extreme and rapidly changing weather, travel in polar bear country, and limited rescue capability, all increase the risk of outdoor recreation activities.
- Visitors must be responsible for the risk associated with the activities they participate in, and prepared to deal with the conditions, safety and emergency situations.
- NP&SP and Agguttinni park staff will inform visitors of the risks associated with Agguttinni. Key messages describing the risks will be developed in the park’s Heritage Appreciation Plan, and included in the Agguttinni Visitor Registration.
- All Visitors will be required to complete the Agguttinni Visitor Registration to acknowledge they are aware of the risks.
- All outdoor recreation activities are prohibited within the park boundary with the exception of the approved activities listed in this section.



6. Approved Activities:

- a. Camping
- b. Walking/Hiking/Backpacking
- c. Cross Country Skiing/Snow Shoeing
- d. Mountain Biking/Fat Biking
- e. Boating, canoeing, and kayaking, subject to Boating Regulations in Section 3.3.6.
- f. Nature Observation, including birdwatching and nature photography for non-commercial use
- g. Birdwatching is subject to Important Wildlife Area regulations in Section 3.2.2.4.
- h. Mountaineering, subject to Important Wildlife Area regulations in Section 3.2.2.4 and includes only the following allowable activities. Mountaineering activities are only permitted at identified sites (see Section 3.3.3.1 for a map of mountaineering sites in Agguttinni):
 - Rock climbing – climbing low to high-angle rock faces with the use of temporary anchors and equipment. Only traditional climbing is permitted in Agguttinni using temporary anchors and equipment. Permitted only at Designated Sites
 - Scrambling and hillwalking – climbing of low-angle rock faces without the support of ropes or equipment (using hands and feet only)
 - Snow Ascent – climbing of low-angle snow surfaces (which may include glaciers) with the use of crampons and snow/ice axes, but no ropes or other equipment
 - Ski Mountaineering – combining rock climbing, scrambling, hillwalking or snow ascents with any type of alpine or Nordic skiing
 - Bouldering - climbing practised on small rocks and boulders
 - BASE Jumping - combining rock climbing,

scrambling, hillwalking or snow ascents with the sport of parachuting or paragliding from the top of a cliff. Permitted only at Designated Sites

- h. Cruise Ship Landing Parties by tender/boat (see Section 3.3.5.5)
 - i. Private Yacht Landing Parties by tender/boat (see Section 3.3.5.5)
 - j. Sport hunting with a local outfitter/guide (following the legislation and policies that govern this activity in Nunavut and Clyde River)
7. The Management Zones Plan marks known Safety Hazards in the park where travel risks may be present, including but not limited to ice or snow conditions, falling ice or rock, high winds, and other environmental challenges. Prohibitions and Restricted Areas (Section 3.4) identify the following access regulations:
- a. Access from Refuge Harbour into Stewart Valley is not permitted due to hazardous conditions.
 - b. Summer hiking access into Stewart Valley from the north and south is regulated.
 - c. Summer hiking access into Caribou Pass is regulated. Visitor registration will identify the recommended hiking route and inform hikers of the hazards of hiking in this area.
8. Outdoor recreation activities are subject to the regulations for Vehicle and Boat Use (Section 3.3.6) and Aircraft and Drones (Section 3.3.7).
9. The Superintendent (or their designate) may, in consultation with the CJPMC and any other experts, at their discretion, recommend adding an approved outdoor recreation activity to this list.
10. The Superintendent (or their designate) may, in consultation with the CJPMC and any other experts, at their discretion, temporarily prohibit the practice of an approved activity or deny access to part or all of the park for an outdoor recreation activity through a “Restricted Activity Record of Decision” if it:
- Interferes with wildlife
 - Damages the environment
 - Puts human safety in jeopardy
 - Exceeds the capacity of the park facilities
 - Disturbs Inuit use and enjoyment of the park
- a. The Restricted Activity Record of Decision will be a motion approved by quorum of the CJPMC and signed by the Superintendent following consultation.

- b. Upon approval of a Restricted Activity Record of Decision, NP&SP staff will make an addendum to the Management Plan, visitor registration information, and any other relevant park information materials to communicate the prohibition.

3.3.3.1 Mountaineering Sites

The Management Plan regulates mountaineering activities and locations where this activity can take place in the park in order to maintain operational monitoring and manage emergency response/search and rescue. The following map identifies the sites where mountaineering activities may occur. No other sites can be opened up or used for mountaineering activities without prior written consent from the Superintendent, or as part of a Business Operator permit, with approved terms and conditions.



Photo credit: Patrick Graillon

BACK OF MAP

3.3.4 TOURISM MANAGEMENT

Tourism management includes providing safe, secure, and sustainable park experiences for non-resident park visitors, and providing guidelines for tourism that respect the cultural use and enjoyment of the park by Inuit. Management of tourism is an opportunity to increase visitor awareness of the park and the risks of travelling in Agguttinni, and it's also an opportunity ensure visitors are taught to understand and appreciate the heritage of Agguttinni.

The park's Master Plan aims to increase the number of tourists visiting Clyde River and Agguttinni through future park development management actions. Over time, the park will be developed into a destination for a wide range of outdoor recreation activities which require management and regulation.

An *Inuit Tourism Strategy* will be developed (as per the IIBA) for park-related tourism to assist in tourism planning and create tourism business opportunities in Clyde River; and the development of tourism infrastructure and activities should be consistent with the purposes for which the Park was established. (Article 4.1.1 e, f).

Key Actions

The following tourism management approaches and actions apply to Agguttinni:

1. All non-beneficiary park users will be required to obtain a permit to access the park and complete a park visitor registration process. See Section 3.3.5.1 for details.
 - a. All non-beneficiary park users (individual or group visitors) are required to travel in Agguttinni with an outfitter licensed in Nunavut. If the outfitter is not a resident of Clyde River, the outfitter must hire a local guide to support the excursion. The following guidelines apply to park user groups travelling with an outfitter:
 - Groups between 1-5 people require a minimum of one outfitter.
 - The outfitter is required to have a guide for every additional five group members (e.g., 9 people in a group requires 1 outfitter and 1 guide; 11 people in a group requires 1 outfitter and 2 guides).
 - All individual visitors or groups are required to have one satellite phone and one SPOT device per group when travelling in the park.
 - b. The following guidelines apply if a park user, tourism business operator, cruise ship or private yacht plan to visit a site that is the Traditional Inuit Family Camp, personal cabin, or outpost camp:
 - The Elder or representative of the family that occupies the camp, cabin or outpost camp must be asked for permission before the visit is planned.
2. Tourism Business Operator use of the park is a regulated activity.
 - a. No tourism business can operate in the park without being licensed under the Tourism Act. The tourism operator may be inspected at any time. Tourism officers will partner with NP&SP on monitoring and enforcement of the Tourism Act.
 - b. Tourism operators will require a Business Operators Permit (Section 3.3.5.4)
 - c. Inuit businesses have the first right of refusal to obtain a Business Operators Permit in the park (Section 3.3.5.4).
3. Cruise Ship and Private Yacht use of the park is a regulated activity.
 - a. Cruise Ship companies wishing to operate in the park will require a Business Operators Permit (Section 3.3.5.4) and any other permits/licenses required under territorial or federal legislation.
 - b. Cruise Ship and Private Yachts wishing to land in the park will require a Cruise Ship and Yacht Permit (Section 3.3.5.5).
 - c. Cruise ship and private yacht landing parties are required to have a park access permit (see Section 3.3.5.1). All landing parties must be accompanied by a local guide. Cruise ships/private yachts must arrange for a guide from Clyde River prior to arrival in the park, and may be required to provide transportation for the guide to/from the landing site.
 - d. One guide is required for every ten (10) members of the landing party.
4. All outdoor recreation activities are prohibited within the park boundary with the exception of the approved activities listed in Section 3.3.3.
 - a. Individuals or unlicensed groups may not request a permit for an outdoor recreational activity not included in the approved activity list.
 - The family may identify terms and conditions, or deny the request, for a visit.
 - The exception to this guideline is a visit in the event of an emergency.
 - c. The following guidelines apply if a park user, tourism business operator, cruise ship or private yacht plan to visit a registered archaeological site(s) in Agguttinni:
 - A permit is required from C&H as per Section 3.1
 - Terms and conditions for archaeological site visits for the purpose of tourism are subject to terms and conditions set by C&H, the CJPMC and this Management Plan.



- b. Business Operators (e.g., outfitters and guides) with a valid permit to operate in the park (see Section 3.3.5.4) may request a permit from the Superintendent (or their delegate) for an outdoor recreational activity not included in the approved activities list.
 - The Business Operator must provide details of the type of activity; location of the activity; and potential impact of the activity on the park's landscape, wildlife, cultural resources, cultural uses, and other park users.
 - The Business Operator must provide details on liability insurance and licensure in Nunavut.
 - The Superintendent will review the permit request (Business Operators) with the CJPMC and any other experts at their discretion to assess the request. A permit request must demonstrate that the requested activity does not have any of the following impacts to the satisfaction of the Superintendent:
 - Interfere with wildlife
 - Damage the environment
 - Damage or interfere with cultural resources, archaeology, or sites of importance to Inuit
 - Disturb Inuit use and enjoyment of the park
 - Put human safety in jeopardy
 - Exceed the capacity of the park facilities
 - Negatively affect the purpose and goals of the park
 - The Superintendent and CJPMC may reject/refuse the permit request and provide reasons in writing to the proponent.
 - The Superintendent and CJPMC may approve the permit request with Terms and Conditions or approve only partial activities in the permit request and refuse other requested activities.
 - The approval of a permit request applies only to the permit holder and does not imply that the outdoor recreation activity is an approved outdoor recreation activity for any other park user or visitor.
5. Sport hunting is permitted in the park following the legislation and policies that govern this activity in Nunavut and Clyde River.
 - a. Sport hunting in the park may only occur with a Clyde River outfitter/guide.
 - b. The CJPMC will follow the guidelines and policies of the HTA for sport hunting activities that occur in the park.
6. Any person or business who travels, stays, or engages in tourism or an outdoor recreation activity in the park shall comply with the list of approved activities (Section 3.3.3) and visitor access permit and registration process (Section 3.3.5.1) and with the regulations of this Management Plan. Failure to comply:
 - a. will result in removal from the park and termination of permits, and
 - b. may result in future limitations or refusal of future permit or visitation.
7. The CJPMC may make recommendations at any time to establish limits for tourism activities to protect resources of the park or Inuit rights at any location in the park. CJPMC recommendations may include but are not limited to:
 - a. conditions on the type of tourism activities permitted
 - b. the number of visitors on a site at one time
 - c. restriction on time of year
 - d. any other condition that may be desirable.
8. NP&SP staff will be trained to provide information and support to all park user groups.
 - a. All outdoor recreation activities involve some risk. When you are in Agguttinni, you must take responsibility for your personal safety; you must be aware of the natural hazards so you can avoid them and have a plan to deal with them if you need to. Natural hazards include but are not limited to: wildlife and wildlife encounters; weather and fast changing weather conditions; environmental

conditions such as snow, ice, water conditions, tides, waves, wind, falling rocks, falling ice, snow or landslides; among others.

- b. The safety of visitors, and the security of their belongings, will be a primary consideration in park management decisions and during monitoring by NP&SP staff.
 - c. The remoteness of this area and limited rescue capability increase the risk of the challenging natural hazards. All visitors and business operators must be prepared to be self-reliant and responsible for their own safety.
 - d. In emergency situations, technical rescue equipment and personnel may have to be brought in from outside of Nunavut.
 - e. The Heritage Appreciation Plan will provide safe and sustainable travel information for visitors in interpretive materials and information.
 - f. Information will be posted to inform visitors that registration and a park access permit is mandatory.
9. NP&SP and the CJPMC will establish effective communications with outfitters and guides in Clyde River to ensure park information is shared.
 10. NP&SP and the CJPMC will prepare the Visitor Code of Conduct for Agguttinni. The Code of Conduct will be provided as an information resource online or through other Heritage Appreciation programs.

A visitor code of conduct would relate to all park user groups to promote sustainable use of the park. See Appendix 5.2 for examples that could be a template for NP&SP to develop similar guidelines to encourage best practices and safe and sustainable travel.

3.3.5 PERMITS

The following permit policies will be required for non-beneficiary park user groups and specific events taking place in Agguttinni. Park user groups are defined as non-beneficiaries, tourists, researchers, film crews, business operators, and cruise ships and private yachts. Permits are also required for Special Events.

3.3.5.1 Park Access Permit and Visitor Registration

Inuit and individuals assigned rights under the NA do not require a Park User permit.

All non-beneficiary park users are required to obtain a permit to access the park and complete a park visitor registration process. The permit and registration process would be an opportunity for NP&SP staff to orient the visitors to park regulations, safety hazards,

Visitor Code of Conduct, and collect information from park users on their travel itinerary in the event of a public safety event.

All visitors or groups are required to have one satellite phone and one SPOT device per group when travelling in the park. These devices must be presented at the time of registration.

Park Access Permit Fee

All park visitors are required to pay a visitor access fee prior to entering Agguttinni. The fee will be reviewed each year by the CJPMC. The initial fee structure is:

- \$150 for any visit to the park up to 3 days in length; for an extended stay the fee is an extra \$50 per day [day 1-3 = \$150; each day afterward day 3 = \$50 per day]
- Permitted Business Operators (e.g., outfitters) bringing clients to Agguttinni may collect the visitor access fee and remit the payment on behalf of the client.
- Inuit and individuals assigned rights under the NA do not require a Park User permit.

Park Visitor Registration

Visitor registration is:

- a. Voluntary for people enrolled in the Nunavut Agreement.
- b. Mandatory for non-beneficiaries.

The park visitor registration process includes the following guidelines:

- Individuals or groups travelling with a business operator (e.g., outfitter) must complete a visitor registration form for each individual. Park visitor registration will be completed in Clyde River with NP&SP staff.
- Individuals or groups that are members of a cruise ship landing party must be registered by the cruise ship operator/company prior to arrival in Agguttinni. The cruise ship operator/company must provide the names of all landing party members (including visitors, staff and monitors), the date and time, and the location(s) of the landing.
- Individuals or groups that are members of a private yacht landing party must register prior to landing in Agguttinni. Registration will be completed in Clyde River with NP&SP staff, or yacht parties may arrange for pre-registration prior to arrival by email or phone with NP&SP staff.

Non-beneficiary Residents of Clyde River and Nunavut

Park visitors that are non-beneficiary residents of Clyde River or Nunavut may request exemptions from the park access permit fee and visitor registration process through the Superintendent under the following conditions:

- a. non-beneficiary residents of Clyde River that participate in harvesting in Agguttinni more than once in a calendar

year may be exempt from the park access permit fee and visitor registration process.

- b. non-beneficiary residents of Clyde River or Nunavut that travel in Agguttinni more than once in a calendar year may be exempt from the park access permit fee and visitor registration process.

Exempted visitors must comply with all regulations and guidelines of the park and are encouraged to notify park staff of their travel itinerary for safety purposes.

Non-beneficiary Harvesting (Sport Hunting) and Fishing Regulations

All regulations of the Territorial Parks Act, Wildlife Act, Nunavut Hunting Regulations and Nunavut Fishery Regulations will apply as Standard Regulations to all visitors participating in hunting, fishing or other activities that apply to access, use and non-disturbance or harassment of wildlife and wildlife habitat.

- Non-beneficiary sport hunting is permitted, with a local outfitter guide, following the legislation and policies that govern this activity in Nunavut and Clyde River. The regulations of the Polar Bear Management and Important Wildlife Areas: Polar Bears (IWA1) apply.
- Non-beneficiary sport fishing is permitted for holders of a valid Nunavut Fishing license. All regulations of that license apply in the park.
- Non-beneficiary fishing is prohibited in the following zones:
Special Protection: Inuit Use.

3.3.5.2 Research (IIBA Article 11) Permits

Researchers may use the park for their activities with a permit. Permit applications will be made to the Superintendent (or NP&SP staff delegated to issue permits).

Researchers must apply to the NP&SP Superintendent for a permit to conduct research in a park and may be required to comply with the following:

- Nunavut research permit process of the Nunavut Research Institute.
- Archaeological research requires a permit from the GN - C&H.
- Research projects initiated or contracted by NP&SP will be subject to terms and conditions recommended by the CJPMC.
- Wildlife research in Nunavut requires a permit in keeping with the Wildlife Act. Regional research projects do not require a park-specific permit, however NP&SP and the CJPMC may recommend terms and conditions when research overlaps the park boundary. Wildlife research that takes place only within the park does require a park-specific permit.



The CJPMC has prioritized (but is not limited to) the following research topics for Agguttinni:

- a. Cultural sites, archaeology, and burial sites
- b. Oral history
- c. Sustainable harvesting levels by species
- d. Invasive species
- e. Climate change and permafrost research and monitoring
- f. Wildlife research and monitoring
- g. Wildlife habitat research and monitoring
- h. Vegetation research and monitoring
- i. Water quality research and monitoring
- j. Sea level and/or shoreline changes in the park

Protocols:

The Superintendent will seek the advice of the CJPMC and NJPMC on permits before issuing one with the terms and conditions that allow research within the park (as per Article 11 of the IIBA for research permits).

- a. Inuit field assistants and bear monitors are to be hired by the researcher, including a formal training component for Inuit field assistants in the research project.
- b. Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Inuit oral histories are to be given equal value in research, where available.
- c. Permit requests must identify the location, date, type of activity, and number of people involved in the project. Where vehicles or equipment are to be used, the permit must provide details on the type and purpose of all equipment, when it will be used, and what protocols will be followed to ensure vehicle and equipment use does not harm or disrupt the environment, wildlife, cultural sites, harvesting activities or park visitor use. The staff will bring the permit request to the CJPMC for review.

- d. Terms and conditions specific to the activity and zone in the park where the research activity will be undertaken may be recommended by the CJPMC or NP&SP.
- e. All research permit users must leave the park in the condition it was before their activity. All permits require researchers to remove all materials and clean the area of use. NP&SP staff will monitor activities and request permit holders to maintain a clean and secure site.
- f. A report on the activities must be submitted to the CJPMC within a timeframe identified in the permit. Reports will be submitted in Inuktitut and English. The CJPMC may request that the permit terms and conditions include a presentation/meeting with the researcher or a representative.
- e. Film crews must not disturb or harass wildlife, and applications will identify the actions to be taken to avoid any negative impacts on wildlife, specifically nesting raptors.
- f. The use of drones during filming must be identified in the permit request and may be denied or approved subject to CJPMC terms and conditions.
- g. Permits must identify the process to gain consent from park users that may be filmed in the park.
- h. Terms and conditions specific to the activity and zone in the park where the film activity will be undertaken may be recommended by the CJPMC or NP&SP.
- i. All film permit users must leave the park in the condition it was before their activity. All permits require film crews to remove all materials and clean the area of use. NP&SP staff will monitor activities and request permit holders to maintain a clean and secure site.

3.3.5.3 Film Crew and Filming Permits

Film crews may use the park for their activities with a permit. Permit applications will be made to the Superintendent (or NP&SP staff delegated to issue permits).

- NP&SP staff are delegated to issue film crew permits on behalf of the CJPMC for local media or broadcasting activities. NP&SP staff will seek the advice of the CJPMC before issuing a film crew permit for other productions, if there are unusual circumstances, or questions that relate to other items in this Management Plan.

Protocols:

The Superintendent will seek the advice of the CJPMC before issuing a film crew permit to determine terms and conditions.

- a. Permit requests must identify the location, date, type of activity, and number of people involved in the project. Where vehicles or equipment are to be used, the permit must provide details on the type and purpose of all equipment, when it will be used, and what protocols will be followed to ensure vehicle and equipment use does not harm or disrupt the environment, wildlife, cultural sites, harvesting activities or park visitor use. The staff will bring the permit request to the CJPMC for review.
- b. The film crew proponent must provide details of on liability insurance.
- c. Film Crews may request a permit from the Superintendent (or their delegate) for an outdoor recreational activity not included in the approved activities list (Section 3.3.3).
- d. Inuit field assistants and bear monitors are to be hired by the film crew, including a formal training component for Inuit involved in the project.

3.3.5.4 Business Operator Permits

Business opportunities associated with Agguttinni Territorial Park include, but are not limited to, outfitted and guided tours to support tourism activities; Inuit business operations in the park; and community-based services for contracting of development, park programs and special projects.

Opportunities will be available to obtain a Business Operators Permit in the park. Priority will be made for business permits requested by Inuit-owned Clyde River businesses and then Inuit-owned Nunavut businesses.

Proposals to conduct a business in the park will be brought to the CJPMC, as per IIBA Articles 4 and 5, for recommendations or conditions prior to the GN issuing a permit under the TPA. Inuit business will have the first right of refusal for business operations in the park, as per the IIBA 5.10.

In addition, there will be incentives for Inuit and local businesses for park-related contracts, as per the policy for Government of Nunavut and park-specific contracting. This could include, but is not limited to, facility and infrastructure development, logistics and maintenance.

Protocols:

1. Businesses will be required to apply for a permit to operate a business in the park through NP&SP staff. The CJPMC will review the application based on the activity and location, Inuit ownership and benefits to Inuit in Clyde River, and demonstration that the business will follow the regulations of the Management Plan and other applicable legislation and policy. The CJPMC may refuse the application (with reason) or approve it with terms and conditions. The application process will consider:
 - a. Where the business applying for a permit is not owned and operated by a beneficiary, the application will follow the IIBA rules for Inuit Right of First Refusal for business activities in the park (IIBA 5.10 and 5.11).
 - b. The locations where businesses may operate, and any applicable restrictions (e.g., regulations to limit disturbances to harvesting activities).
 - i. Lands zoned Inuit Use may not be used for non-Inuit business operations.
 - ii. Infrastructure development or activities may require an archaeological survey at the cost of Business Operator.
 - c. Applications will gather information on the business activity and use of the park so that the CJPMC can include relevant terms and conditions on the permit.
 - i. Business operators may only offer/undertake approved outdoor recreational activities.
 - ii. Businesses operators may not use low flying aircraft (e.g., sightseeing, heli-skiing, photography, etc.).
 - iii. Permits may include restrictions on the types of vehicles used, and locations where vehicles may be used.
 - d. The application will include information on the business' liability insurance.
 - e. The application will identify the type of temporary infrastructure to be used, including but not limited to bear safe accommodations, waste management, fuel management, storage, and other facilities required in the operation of the business and its activities.
 - i. Only temporary infrastructure is permitted for business operations in all park zones.
 - ii. Inuit owned Clyde River business may apply to develop or use a cabin for business purposes subject to section 3.3.9.3.
 - f. The CJPMC may consult with EDT (Tourism) on business activities in the park as per the Inuit Tourism Strategy.
- g. The application will demonstrate compliance with Nunavut regulatory bodies (e.g., NIRB, NWB)
- h. The application will demonstrate the economic benefits to Clyde River (e.g. employment of local outfitters/guides, support staff, contractors, goods and services purchased).
2. Businesses intending to use NP&SP infrastructure (e.g., group cabins) as part of their operation will be required to indicate the reason for use of the facility in the application.
 - a. The application will gather information on the business activity and use of the park infrastructure so that the CJPMC can include relevant terms and conditions on the permit.
 - b. Business use of park infrastructure may be subject to a service charge.
3. NP&SP will prepare a policy for Business Operators Permits and Inuit Owned Business Operations as guidelines for business operations in the park. The policy will include the permit requirements and terms and conditions for business permits:
 - The permit application process, information requirements, and annual deadlines.
 - The duration of the business permit.
 - The type of permitted business activity and time of year.
 - The circumstances under which a permit may be cancelled by NP&SP.
 - Terms and conditions will consider the expenses related to businesses operating in the park. If NP&SP facilities in the park are used by businesses operating in the park, the fee/reimbursement associated with operational and maintenance costs incurred by NP&SP as a result of the business activity will be negotiated by the Parties, with recommendations from the CJPMC.
 - The requirements on business operations to report annually to NP&SP and the CJPMC.
4. NP&SP staff will develop working relationships with the local business and tourism services that support park activity, and NP&SP staff will promote the use of local businesses to visitors that are seeking information about visits to Agguttinni.
5. NP&SP staff will encourage Inuit outfitters and guides in Clyde River to provide park tours, and support their requirements through the Inuit Tourism Strategy, park marketing and information materials, and park-specific training programs.
6. NP&SP staff will provide access to contracting opportunities for Inuit and local businesses.

3.3.5.5 Cruise Ship and Private Yacht Permits

This Management Plan requires any individual, group or business operating a cruise ship or private yacht with the intention of landing in Agguttinni to obtain a permit from NP&SP.

Protocols:

1. Requests for a permit will be made to the NP&SP staff in Clyde River prior to arriving in Agguttinni. The Superintendent will seek CJPMC recommendations for terms and conditions to be applied to the permit or a recommendation to refuse the permit request.
2. Landing parties are subject to Park Access Permit and Visitor Registration requirements (Section 3.3.5.1).
3. Landing Parties are subject to Vehicle and Boat Use regulations (Section 3.3.6).
4. Permit requests must identify the location, date, number of people, purpose, and duration of the landing.
5. Landing fees may be applied to the permit.
6. Landing parties must be accompanied by a local guide at all landing sites. Cruise ships and yachts are required to arrange for a guide from Clyde River prior to arrival in the park.
7. Cruise ships or private yachts intending to use NP&SP infrastructure (e.g., group cabins) will be required to indicate the reason for use of the facility in the application. and may be subject to a service charge.
8. It is the sole responsibility of cruise ship or private yacht operators to consult with the community on safe harbouring locations in the waters surrounding Agguttinni.
9. NP&SP staff will request cruise ship traffic and travel route data from ED&T and other sources to monitor cruise ship activity in the waters surrounding Agguttinni.

3.3.5.6 Aircraft Landing Permits

This Management Plan regulates aircraft and drone use in the park in Section 3.3.7.

In the event there is a valid request to land an aircraft in the park, the Management Plan requires any individual, group or business wanting to land an aircraft in Agguttinni to obtain a permit from NP&SP.

Protocols:

1. Requests for a permit will be made to the NP&SP staff in Clyde River prior to arriving in Agguttinni. The Superintendent will review all permit requests and may refuse a permit request if it is not in conformity/compatibility with the Management Plan, or, if the Superintendent deems the permit request to be a valid request, seek CJPMC recommendations for terms and conditions to be applied to a landing permit

before issuing it.

2. Aircraft landing parties are subject to Park Access Permit and Visitor Registration requirements (Section 3.3.5.1).
3. Permit requests must identify the location, date, number of people, purpose, and duration of the landing.
4. Landing fees may be applied to the permit.

3.3.5.7 Special Events Permits

This Management Plan requires any individual, group or business operating a “for profit” special event, or any event with more than 50 people, in Agguttinni, to obtain a Special Events permit from NP&SP.

Protocols:

1. Requests for a permit will be made to the NP&SP staff in Clyde River.
2. Permit requests must identify the location, date, a type of event, and number of people. The staff will bring the permit request to the CJPMC for review.
3. Terms and conditions may be applied to the permit by the CJPMC.
4. Special events that are exempt from requiring a permit are: Parks Day or NP&SP sponsored events, religious groups (not-for-profit church events), Elders and Elder groups, and school trips or educational programs.
5. NP&SP staff will provide support to special events concerning public safety, waste management and park facility maintenance.

3.3.6 VEHICLE AND BOAT USE

Sustainable and managed vehicle use within the park is encouraged in the Management Plan. There are a limited number of ATV trails between the community and the Kogalu River, Ayr Lake and Ravenscraig Harbour community cabin area. Vehicle access into areas of the park is primarily by snowmobile, or access by boat (which may include bringing an ATV for harvesting).

The management approach for vehicle use in Agguttinni is to monitor impacts, provide safe access by creating awareness among park visitors of hazards in the environment, requiring boaters to comply with territorial and national regulations, and regulating aircraft and drones.

If vehicle use issues arise in the future, NP&SP staff will report to the CJPMC for recommendations on management actions such as additional regulations, or designed infrastructure to mitigate negative impacts to the environment or cultural resources caused by vehicles.



Key Actions

All vehicles must be operated within the regulations of the park.

1. Vehicle use is permitted subject to the Management Zone and may be regulated or managed due to environmental conditions, habitat and environment protection, cultural resource protection, or for public safety.
 - a. Vehicles permitted for use in the park include: ATV, UTV, snowmobile, and snowcat.
 - b. Vehicles are not permitted to drive over or damage cultural sites or burials.
 - c. GN staff may operate vehicles in the park for park operations and maintenance, search and rescue, emergency response vehicles, or to support research or cultural activities.
 - d. NP&SP staff will alert park users travelling by vehicle of potential environmental hazards in the park.
2. Personal-use boats and cruise ship/private yacht landing party boats/tenders will operate under a “no wake speed” (a general non-posted 10 kph speed limit) within 30 metres (100') from shore in the waters of Agguttinni.
3. All ATV and snowmobile riders are recommended to wear helmets when travelling in the park.
 - a. Outfitters and guides renting vehicles or leading tours to the park must supply visitors with a helmet.
4. Heritage Appreciation Programs such as interpretive materials, informational, and regulatory signage, will promote sustainable vehicle use in the park, and educate visitors of the negative impacts of motorized vehicle use on cultural sites, the environment, and in areas that are susceptible to erosion.

3.3.7 AIRCRAFT AND DRONES

Aircraft and drones are regulated and will be managed in Agguttinni to minimize disturbance to wildlife, harvesting activities, and the use and enjoyment of the park by Inuit and visitors.

The management approach for aircraft and drones in Agguttinni is to regulate access, issue permits, and monitor impacts.

Key Actions

1. Low-flying aircraft for personal use, film crews or research in or over the boundary of the park will follow Transport Canada Aeronautical Information Manual (TC AIM) guidelines for designated parks (1.14.5) which do not permit aircraft to fly below 2000 feet (609m) to minimize the disturbances.
 - a. The exceptions to this regulation are:
 - The emergency landing of aircraft.
 - Aircraft required for search and rescue operations.
 - The normal operation of the airport in Clyde River.
 - The operation, maintenance or research required for the park that will be done by NP&SP, GN, or QIA staff, the Clyde River CJPMC, or those under contract to the GN for the park.
2. Aircraft and drones are not permitted for use or support during outdoor recreational activities and tourism (e.g., sightseeing; heli-skiing; photography; etc.). Recreational activities or tourism requiring aircraft/drone support are not considered compatible with the purpose and goals of the park. Exceptions to this prohibition may be granted by the Superintendent in exceptional cases for the following:
 - a. One time use by a Business Operator, Film Crew or Researcher to establish a base camp.
 - b. Business Operators granted a permit, with conditions from the CJPMC, where aircraft is critical to the business operation, and where the Business Operator can provide information to demonstrate that the operation or landing of an aircraft or drone in the park will have no negative impacts (see Section 3.3.4; 3.3.5.4 and 3.3.5.6).
- c. Film crews and/or researchers granted a permit by NP&SP, with conditions from the CJPMC, where aircraft is critical to the film or research, and where the proponent can provide information to demonstrate the operation or landing of an aircraft or drone in the park will have no negative impacts (see Section 3.3.5.2 and 3.3.5.3).
3. Aircraft and drones are permitted in the park for Government of Nunavut and Qikiqtani Inuit Association use related to the management and operations of the park, land, and resources. Terms and conditions may be set by the CJPMC during the

annual work planning for the park for GN/QIA planned aircraft operation and landing in the park.

4. All aircraft landings in the park require a landing permit from the Superintendent (or their designate), in consultation with the CJPMC, which may be issued with Terms and Conditions.
5. If NP&SP staff observe or receive reports of low flying aircraft or drones intentionally disturbing wildlife, the occurrences will be reported to the Superintendent, Conservation Officer, HTA, and CJPMC, for direction on the appropriate action under the Wildlife Act.

3.3.8 DOGS AND DOG TEAMS

The use of the park for dog team travel is permitted in Agguttinni. Dogs are permitted in the park.

Key Actions

The Management Plan recommends:

1. No permits are required for the use of dog teams in the park for tourism or hunting.
2. Dog teams may not be chained or anchored on freshwater ice such as lakes, ponds or rivers.
3. At emergency shelter locations, dog teams should be anchored a minimum of 20 meters (or 60 feet) from the cabin where possible.

3.3.9 CABINS AND OUTPOST CAMPS

As of 2021, there are personal use cabins (located on Crown Land and IOL) but no outpost camps within the boundary.

This section describes the management approach for existing cabins and the process for new cabins should an Inuk resident propose a cabin or outpost camp in the park.

3.3.9.1 Cabins (personal use): Existing

The IIBA states that an existing cabin may continue to be occupied in a park subject to that park's Management Plan.

Key Actions

1. Through Records of Decision (ROD 2021-005) the CJPMC agrees to grandfather all cabins existing as of 2021 to remain in the park.
2. Upon approval of the Management Plan, the GN Department of Justice and NP&SP will work with the CJPMC and cabin owners to agree on the terms and conditions for existing cabins. Once negotiations have been completed, the terms and conditions will be approved by the CJPMC and added to the Management Plan as an addendum in Appendix 5.4.

3. Renovations, expansion, or additional buildings at an existing cabin are subject to the application process, stewardship and development guidelines (Section 3.1).
4. Cabins that have been abandoned or are in disrepair are subject to the following management actions:
 - a. NP&SP staff and the CJPMC will contact the cabin owners to arrange a meeting to discuss the condition of the cabin.
 - b. Cabin owners will be asked to repair or replace the cabin within an agreed upon timeframe.
 - c. Cabin owners that no longer want to have the cabin will be given an opportunity to sell the cabin to an Inuk within an agreed upon timeframe. The sale of the cabin will be subject to repairs being completed. If the cabin cannot be sold, the CJPMC will pass a Record of Decision to have the cabin removed from the park.
 - d. Abandoned cabins where no owner can be located are subject to removal. The CJPMC will pass a Record of Decision to have the cabin removed from the park.
5. Cabins owned and operated by organizations, including but not limited to the HTA, QIA or DFO, will be maintained by the organization. If the organization requires assistance from NP&SP to monitor or maintain a cabin in the park, a partnership agreement may be negotiated with input from the CJPMC.

3.3.9.2 Cabins (personal use): Process for new cabins

The IIBA includes provisions for requests for new cabins made by Inuit. The GN or CJPMC do not have the ability to unilaterally deny a request for a cabin unless the Management Plan does not permit the cabin in the park, or at the location in the park where the cabin is being proposed.

A person enrolled under the Nunavut Agreement, who has reached the age of majority, may construct a seasonal use cabin within the boundaries of the Territorial Park, but shall first seek CJPMC approval as to the location of the proposed cabin (IIBA 3.5). The CJPMC shall not unreasonably withhold such approval.



Non-beneficiaries are not permitted to construct any new cabins within the boundaries of the park.

The CJPMC may request the assistance of the Superintendent and DIO in settling any management dispute that may arise for a beneficiary wishing to construct a cabin within the park boundaries, using the provisions established under the IIBA Article 16 (Dispute Resolution).

- The Nunavut Agreement and IIBA shall be used in the settling of any disputes that may arise
- Requests to establish a new cabin must identify the proposed location and the CJPMC may recommend protection conditions. Location and protection conditions will consider management approaches for culturally significant sites, known archaeological sites and wildlife areas
- As per the IIBA, Inuit use cabins may be permitted in accordance with the cabin permit and terms of agreement between cabin owners and the GN (to be included in the Appendix to a Management Plan).
- As per the IIBA, outpost camps may be permitted subject to the Management Plan, and subject to any negotiated terms and conditions agreed to in a Park-Specific Appendix (included in the Appendix to a Management Plan).

TIIn the event of a proposal, and where reasonable, the CJPMC may identify the recommended terms and conditions or locations for a proposed cabin through a Record of Decision to be added to this Management Plan.

Key Actions

1. The Management Killiliurniq (Zones) regulate cabin development locations. Cabins are permitted in all zones except for the locations listed below:
 - a. No cabins will be permitted in the following zones:
 - i. **Cultural**
 - ii. **Inuit Use: Priority Harvesting**
 - iii. **Special Protection: Travel and Tourism**
 - b. No cabins are permitted within 450 feet (137 m) of a NP&SP facility (emergency shelters, group shelters or staff shelters).
 - c. The CJPMC may make an exception to a location prohibition for Inuit requesting to build a cabin if they have occupied a family camp continuously for over a decade in the zone.
2. The CJPMC may limit the number of cabins in Agguttinni through a Record of Decision at any time during the timeframe of this Management Plan.
3. The CJPMC may place a moratorium on new cabin development and permits through a Record of Decision during the timeframe of this Management Plan to study the impacts of cabin development on natural and cultural resources, the environment, carrying capacity of the park for cabins, or public access and enjoyment of the park.
 - a. If a moratorium is in place, the CJPMC will provide the reasons for this decision, the actions being taken, and the timeframe.
 - b. NP&SP staff will prepare a communication piece on the moratorium for partner organizations and the public.
4. New cabin locations are subject to CJPMC (or appointee) examination of the proposed location before approval will be given to develop the cabin.
5. Requests for new cabin development will be made through a CJPMC application process. Applications are available on request from NP&SP. Applicants will be assisted by NP&SP staff (as required) to complete the application. The application process and timeframes are:
 - a. An application is required for each cabin. The individual owner or organization contact person must submit the application. One application cannot be submitted for multiple cabins.
 - b. Applications may be submitted throughout the year. The application process time will allow time for an examination of the proposed location by the CJPMC (or appointee).
 - c. CJPMC review of the location and approval (with terms and conditions) will take place at a meeting following the submission of the application. A decision will occur as soon as possible after the CJPMC meeting where the application was reviewed (ideally within 3 months).
 - d. The Secretariat will be responsible for receiving new cabin development applications, communicating with all parties, and tracking the application through the process.
6. The following stewardship guidelines for cabin locations are provided by the CJPMC:
 - a. Cabins and camps should not be placed within 150 feet (45 m) of creeks and freshwater bodies.
 - b. Cabins and camps should be set back a minimum of 150 feet (45 m) from saltwater coastlines.
 - c. Cabins and camps should not be placed in valleys, mud flats or grazing flat lands that are known caribou habitats.
 - d. Cabins should be a minimum of 450 feet (137 m) apart. If a proposal is received to develop one or more cabins within

450 feet of an existing cabin, the CJPMC will consult with the existing cabin owner (neighbour) before a permit is issued for the new development to seek input for the location and terms and conditions.

- e. Cabins must be placed at least 30 m away from known archaeological sites (where safety permits). No excavation or anchoring is permitted without an archaeological survey.
7. Upon approval, the construction of cabins will follow these guidelines to protect the environment and cultural resources:
 - a. In addition to the location of the cabin, the CJPMC may include guidelines in their terms and conditions for waste management, fuel storage, cabin size, cabin materials, and exterior paint colours.
 - b. Materials for existing or new cabin renovation or development are to be moved to the site in winter/spring; only in spring by snowmobile/qamutiq for inland sites. To protect the land, no construction materials should be moved to the site in late spring, summer or fall after the ground is exposed.
 - c. Boating in materials may be permitted for coastal sites, subject to terms and conditions.
8. ATVs may not be stored at any cabin when it is unoccupied. ATVs required for harvesting may be brought into the zone only for the purpose and duration of the harvesting activity. ATVs will be removed from the cabin area after the harvesting activity and/or when the occupants vacate the cabin. This regulation is in place to protect the environment and cultural resources.
9. If ownership of the cabin changes, the CJPMC-approved terms and conditions will apply and will transfer with the cabin to the new owner.
10. All cabin owners (existing and new) will manage use and the land around their cabins to respect wildlife habitat, wildlife movement, wildlife sensitivity, and water quality.
11. NP&SP will partner with cabin owners to provide advice on sustainable management practices for human waste, solid waste (garbage), and fuel storage.
12. The use of green energy (no-fossil fuel) is encouraged at all cabins. NP&SP will provide letters of support to cabin owners seeking funding to convert to green energy.

3.3.9.3 Business and Organizations Use of Cabins in Parks

Cabins in the park are intended for personal use or shelter during an emergency. However, it is recognized that cabins also offer an opportunity for business and community organization use.



Key Actions

The CJPMC and NP&SP will review applications for cabin development and/or cabin use by Inuit-owned businesses or community organizations following these guidelines:

1. The use of personal cabins for business activities (including outfitters) is only to be permitted for Inuit-owned businesses, and permits will be subject to an approved park business operator permit and terms and conditions set by the CJPMC.
 - a. Non-Inuit businesses may not operate or use a personal cabin in the park.
 - b. The Inuit Tourism Strategy will include guidelines for Inuit-owned business activities in the park, including activities using cabins, that are in keeping with the purpose of the park.
 - c. The CJPMC may include terms and conditions on the transfer or sale of the cabin should the business cease use/operation or the community organization end programs/cease operation or wish to leave the cabin.
2. Businesses will be required to apply for a Business Operator permit (Section 3.3.5.4) to develop or operate within a cabin in the park. The CJPMC will review the application based on the activity and location and may refuse the application (with reason) or approve it with terms and conditions.
 - a. All regulations listed for Cabins (personal use): Process for new cabins apply to business use cabins.
 - b. The CJPMC will consider the impact of the business activity and cabin use on the enjoyment of the park by other users, and/or the impact on the environment, natural resources, and cultural resources.

- c. The CJPMC may include terms and conditions for the business to include monitoring and reporting on their activities, and the impact of their business on the park.
 - d. The CJPMC may include a term, length of use, or renewal of permit clause in the business operator permit.
 - e. Where the business activity has a negative impact on the park, the CJPMC may pass a Record of Decision to revoke the business license for use of the cabin if the business cannot provide a mitigation plan.
3. Community organizations that are not-for-profit, and primarily providing a community service that is compatible with the purpose of the park, will be required to apply for a permit to develop and operate a cabin in the park. Community services may include, but are not limited to: cultural learning, cultural programs, healing, or other personal support programs. The CJPMC will review the application based on the activity and location and may refuse the application (with reason) or approve it with terms and conditions.
 - a. All regulations listed for Cabins (personal use): Process for new cabins apply to community organization use cabins.
 - b. The CJPMC will consider the impact of the not-for-profit program's cabin use on the enjoyment of the park by other users, and/or the impact on the environment, natural resources and cultural resources.
 - c. The CJPMC may include terms and conditions for the community organization to include monitoring and reporting on their activities, and the impact of their programs on the park.
 - d. Where the programs have a negative impact on the park, the CJPMC may pass a Record of Decision to require the community organization to work with NP&SP staff on a mitigation plan.
- ii. Inuit Use: Priority Harvesting
 - iii. Special Protection: Travel and Tourism
- b. No outpost camps are permitted within 2 km of a NP&SP facility (emergency shelter, group shelter or staff shelter).
 - c. The CJPMC may make an exception to a location prohibition for Inuit requesting to establishing an outpost camp if they have occupied a family camp continuously for over a decade in the zone.
2. The CJPMC may limit the number of outpost camps in Agguttinni through a Record of Decision at any time during the timeframe of this Management Plan.
 3. The CJPMC may place a moratorium on outpost camp establishment through a Record of Decision during the timeframe of this Management Plan to study the impacts of development on natural and cultural resources, the environment, or public access and enjoyment of the park.
 - a. If a moratorium is in place, the CJPMC will provide the reasons for this decision, the actions being taken, and the timeframe.
 - b. NP&SP staff will prepare a communication piece on the moratorium for partner organizations and the public.
 4. Outpost camp locations are subject to CJPMC (or appointee) examination of the proposed location before approval will be given to develop the camp.
 5. Requests for outpost camp establishment will be made through a CJPMC application process. Applications are available on request from NP&SP. Applicants will be assisted by NP&SP staff (as required) to complete the application. The application process and timeframes are:
 - a. The individual owner or organization contact person must submit the application. One application cannot be submitted for a group of outpost camp owners.
 - b. Applications may be submitted throughout the year. The application process time will allow time for an examination of the proposed location by the CJPMC (or appointee).
 - c. CJPMC review of the location and approval (with terms and conditions) will take place at a meeting following the submission of the application. A decision will occur as soon as possible after the CJPMC meeting where the application was reviewed (ideally within 3 months).
 - d. The Secretariat will be responsible for receiving outpost camp applications, communicating with all parties, and tracking the application through the process.

3.3.9.4 Outpost Camps

Outpost camp establishment in a Territorial Park is described in the NA (Article 7) and IIBA (3.4), subject to terms and conditions in an approved Management Plan.

Key Actions

1. The Management Killiliurniq (Zones) regulate outpost camp development locations. Outpost camps are permitted in all zones except for the locations listed below:
 - a. No outpost camps will be permitted in the following zones:
 - i. Cultural

3.3.10 CAMPSITE REGULATIONS

Camping is a permitted and normal activity in territorial parks. The NA and IIBA addresses the rights of Inuit to camp when taking part in harvesting activities, but the NA and IIBA do not address rights or regulations concerning recreational camping in the park or non-beneficiary camping. The Territorial Parks Act (TPA) does address camping/tenting for recreation. Pending the updated TPA, the Management Plan provides the following definitions and regulations for camping in the park.

The following definitions apply to camping in the parks:

"Camp": To camp means to remain in a Territorial Park overnight, either with or without a tent or other temporary shelter.

"Campground": A designated area in a Territorial Park developed to accommodate campers.

"Campsite": An area in a public campground which has been developed to accommodate a single family or party of campers and which has been categorized by a park officer either as a campsite for a tent or a campsite OR an area where a beneficiary or a beneficiary's family has camped while pursuing harvesting or related rights.

"Tent": Non-permanent, temporary, portable, and non-fixed camping structure that can be quickly assembled and disassembled by a camper.

"Traditional Inuit Family Camp": A location where an Inuk/ Inuit family have camped for many years and return to the same location on a seasonal basis.

Agguttinni has no designated campgrounds, however Traditional Inuit Family Camps are found at various locations in the park, and campsites for harvesting or recreational use are permitted within the park subject to the following guidelines and regulations.

Key Actions

The Management Plan recommends:

1. Visitor registration is available to all campers (Section 3.3.5.1).
 - a. Registration is voluntary for people enrolled in the Nunavut Agreement.
 - b. Registration is mandatory for non-beneficiaries.
2. Inuit engaged in harvesting activities may temporarily camp in any zone within the park.
 - a. Cultural sites, burials and resources may be present in areas used for temporary camping by harvesters. Camping activities are subject to the regulations in Section 3.1 Cultural Resource Management. Tents and temporary shelters in all

zones should be placed at least 10 meters away from known burial or archaeological sites (where safety permits). No anchoring or moving of rocks is permitted.

- b. Camping activities will be monitored by NP&SP staff. Should negative impacts to cultural sites or resources be observed, staff will report to the CJPMC for recommended actions.
3. Visitor registration is available to all campers (Section 3.3.5.1).
 - a. Registration is voluntary for people enrolled in the Nunavut Agreement.
 - b. Registration is mandatory for non-beneficiaries.
4. The Management Killiliurniq (Zones) allow Inuit to camp in all zones, but regulate non-beneficiary campsite locations.
 - a. Non-beneficiaries may not camp in the following zones:
 - i. Cultural
 - ii. Inuit Use: Priority Harvesting
 - b. The Superintendent may grant an exception for Researchers to camp in these zones as part of their research permit. The CJPMC will be consulted for terms and conditions prior to issuing this exception.
5. There are known safety hazards in Agguttinni, including but not limited to: falling rocks or ice, flooding, avalanche, high winds, and wildlife encounters. All park users are encouraged to follow these camping guidelines for safety:
 - a. Consult with NP&SP staff in Clyde River on the known safety hazards in Agguttinni before selecting campsite locations.
 - b. Assess potential hazards before selecting a campsite location. Select locations away from potential hazards whenever possible.



Photo credit: Patrick Gaillon

- c. Whenever possible, use hard sided tents when camping at a location for longer stays.
 - d. Monitor for Polar Bears.
 - e. Dispose of waste away from the campsite.
 - f. Secure all belongings in the event of rapidly changing weather.
6. The CJPMC reserves the right to add or amend the camping regulations and guidelines in this Management Plan through a Record of Decision.

3.3.11 ALCOHOL AND CANNABIS

Alcohol and cannabis are not permitted in the park.

3.3.12 FIREARMS

Firearms are permitted in the park for harvesting or personal safety.

Key Actions

The Management Plan recommends:

1. All persons carrying a firearm in the park must hold valid permits and licenses.
2. Incidents of wildlife encounters involving a firearm should be reported to NP&SP staff and the Conservation Officers.
3. Bear bangers are permitted.
4. Fireworks, explosives, or any device capable of releasing a projectile are not permitted within the park.

3.3.13 FIRES

The Management Plan encourages the following fire safety guidelines.

Key Actions

1. Fires are encouraged in contained / designated fire pits (metal or rocks) and traditional hearths.
2. Visitors are required to limit the size of fires. Bonfires are not permitted.
3. Burning of driftwood, non-treated wood products, moss, heather, and willow are permitted.
4. Burning of chemically treated wood (e.g., pressure treated wood, chip board or plywood), garbage or camp refuse, and plastics is prohibited.
5. Fires must always be attended and thoroughly extinguished before departure.



3.3.14 PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Public safety in Agguttinni is of paramount concern. NP&SP and the CJPMC will work in close partnership with the Search and Rescue organizations in Clyde River, CGS, RCMP, Coast Guard, Conservation Officers, Fire department/ambulance and other professionals and organizations in both communities to provide for public safety and respond to emergencies in the parks. Public safety and emergency response is inclusive of NP&SP staff.

Key Actions

1. The Management Plan requires the development of a detailed Emergency Response Plan within the first two years of implementation to address:
 - a. Emergency response plan for all locations in the park.
 - A map and coordinates of all park facilities, landing strips, and common trail routes (by season) will be prepared.
 - Safety and emergency equipment will be identified, including communications infrastructure.
 - Requirements for search and rescue will consider each of the anticipated activities in the park, including but not limited to: land, water and air rescue.
 - Planning for emergency response, search and rescue in mountainous and glacial terrain.
 - Planning for emergency aircraft deployment from various locations in the territory or other parts of Canada.
 - The *Hazards and Public Safety* map (see Appendix 5.3) will be reviewed and updated annually as part of the emergency response plan.
 - b. Staff training will be ongoing.
 - c. If required, specialized training for the Clyde River Search and Rescue members may be required to familiarize them with the park, park operations and infrastructure, and the recreational

- activities that may take place in Agguttinni.
- d. Safety guidelines, regulations and emergency contacts will be communicated to all park visitors.
 - e. Procedures and guidelines for emergency closure of the park if required (in keeping with the IIBA 14.12.10; TPA; and Nunavut Wildlife Act and Regulations).
2. Safety guidelines recommend that all park users travel with a satellite phone and SPOT.
 - a. People enrolled in the Nunavut Agreement are encouraged to carry a satellite phone and SPOT.
 - b. Business Operators may be required to carry a satellite phone and SPOT through their permit Terms and Conditions.
 - c. Non-beneficiary visitors will travel with an outfitter and/or local guide (see Section 3.3.4) carrying a satellite phone and SPOT.
 - d. Film crews, researchers, or any other person/group that are permitted to travel in the park with or without an outfitter or guide may be required to carry a satellite phone or SPOT through their permit Terms and Conditions.
 3. Due to the remote location of the park, NP&SP staff travelling in Agguttinni must always travel in pairs. Prior to travelling to the park, NP&SP staff will notify the Conservation Officer and/or a member of the Search and Rescue organization of the travel route, campsite/shelter locations, and estimated return date. NP&SP staff must travel with a satellite phone and a SPOT.
 4. Operating Procedures for public safety and emergency response: Mitigating safety hazards and preparing for issues is the recommended approach to avoid or reduce risk. The Management Plan recommends the following actions in all zones that may be taken on a temporary or permanent basis to address public safety:
 - a. NP&SP staff will patrol the park to monitor for safety issues.
 - b. NP&SP staff will communicate safety hazards and the potential risk of travelling in Agguttinni during the visitor registration process.
 - c. Visitors must be aware that they are travelling in an area with safety hazards, accept the personal responsibility for the risk, and be prepared to be self-sufficient when travelling in the park.
 - d. NP&SP staff are responsible to implement the emergency response plan.
 - e. NP&SP staff may close the park or an area of the park if there is a public safety concern or incident.
 - f. A process to announce and post warnings for park visitors, including, but not limited to, bear sightings, thin ice, poor snow or ice conditions, and dangerous water levels.
 - g. Temporary road/trail closure where travel is a threat to public safety.
 - h. As required, the use of temporary or permanent barriers to close areas of the park.
 - i. Post publicly accessible informational and regulatory messages for emergency procedures and contact, vehicle safety, minimal impact travel, and for closure announcements (when required).
 5. Staff training has been identified in Section 4.2.6 to promote awareness of: search and rescue, enforcement, wilderness first aid and survival, firearms safety, safe and sustainable travel, travel in bear country, marine transport, and other specialized training as required.

3.4 PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTED AREAS

The management zones and management actions (above) identify prohibitions and regulations to ensure the purpose of the park is maintained.

The Management Plan recommends visitor and non-beneficiary restricted or regulated access in the following areas for public safety:

- Access from Refuge Harbour into Stewart Valley is not permitted due to hazardous conditions.
- Summer hiking access into Stewart Valley from the north and south is regulated.
- Summer hiking access into Caribou Pass is regulated.
- The Management Zones marks known Safety Hazards in the park where travel risks may be present, including but not limited to ice or snow conditions, falling ice or rock, high winds, and other environmental challenges.

If required in the future, the CJPMC or NP&SP may recommend additional prohibitions or restrictions to reduce harm or mitigate negative impacts to the park's natural or cultural resources, park infrastructure, or to protect the right for enjoyment and use of the park by Inuit.

In special circumstances, the CJPMC and NP&SP may be required to restrict access to an area or prohibit an activity in Agguttinni on a temporary or permanent basis in the interest of public safety, to mitigate disturbance to Inuit use and enjoyment of Agguttinni, or to protect cultural resources or natural resources. Any such prohibition must be consistent with the NA, IIBA, TPA and other legislation prior to implementation.

3.5 HERITAGE APPRECIATION

The Master Plan and the NP&SP's *Framework for Heritage Appreciation and Interpretative Programs* describes heritage appreciation in the park as the way of providing “Nunavummiut, visitors, and other stakeholders with an opportunity to understand the role of territorial parks within Nunavut and increase awareness of the natural and cultural heritage in our parks through engagement, education and communication.”

The Management Plan recognizes that Heritage Appreciation is an opportunity to educate and build awareness. Through Heritage Appreciation, the key messages that NP&SP and the CJPMC communicate in the park can promote the sustainable use of resources and identify activities or behaviours that have a negative impact on the park.

Key Actions

Management of the park for Heritage Appreciation can address the principles and objectives of the IIBA 7.1 for park information, materials, and facilities. This includes:

1. Providing all programs and materials in Inuktitut, English and French.
2. Reflecting the cultural significance of the park to Inuit in all Heritage Appreciation and interpretive materials.
3. Using *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit* in all programs and materials to further the understanding of the park and its resources among community residents and all park user groups.
4. Educational resources developed through the park's Heritage Appreciation program will include general information needed to teach and encourage youth about tourism and parks-related employment (IIBA 6.1.1).
5. Using cultural programs (e.g., “Learn to” activities), interpretive materials, and communications (e.g., newsletters or radio shows) to:
 - a. Share key messages about territorial parks
 - b. Communicate the theme of Agguttinni
 - c. Provide people with an interest in learning more about the park with links/contacts
 - d. Encourage enjoyment of the park, and promote key messages for minimal impact travel, safe and sustainable use, and travel in bear country.
6. Marketing materials are required in print and digital form to encourage visitation to the park and promote Inuit tourism providers. Marketing materials will be developed in coordination with the objectives of the *Inuit Tourism Strategy*.

3.6 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Meaningful consultation is recognized as a required activity by the NA and IIBA. Public consultation is a requirement for this Management Plan (IIBA 14.9.12) and may also be undertaken in the future should a change to the Management Plan be recommended (IIBA 14.11), to ensure that the views and concerns of Inuit are heard.

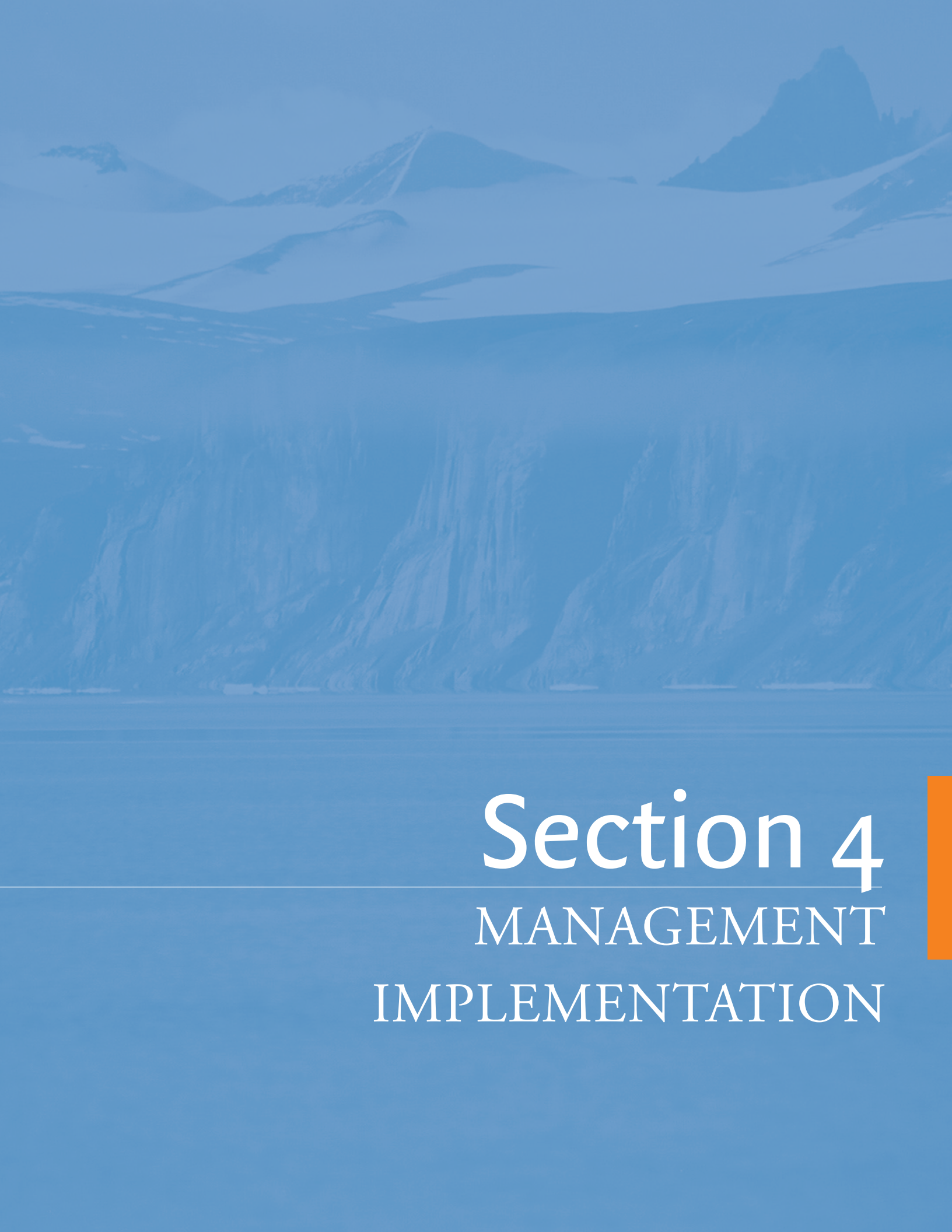
NP&SP, in consultation with Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI), has prepared *Culturally-Appropriate Consultation Techniques for use in planning and managing Nunavut's Territorial Parks and Special Places*, as required by the IIBA. These techniques will be used for all public engagement for Agguttinni Territorial Park.

Key Actions

Engagement with the public or stakeholder organizations may occur for any matter identified by the CJPMC in the management and operation of the park, but must occur for:

1. Inuit Tourism Strategies (IIBA 4.2) – public engagement
2. Youth Education and Employment Initiatives (IIBA 6.2) – school officials
3. Important Wildlife Areas (IIBA 9.2) – HTA and RWO
4. Emergency, Illegal, or Accidental Kills (IIBA 9.3 for Polar Bears; IIBA 9.4 for Other Species) – HTA, RWO and NTI
5. Inventory of Park Resources (IIBA 14.4) – public engagement
6. Oral History and Archaeology Projects (IIBA 14.5) – public engagement
7. Permitted Research / Film Crew Presentation





Section 4

MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION





SECTION 4: MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

This section provides the Management Plan implementation details, including cost estimates and scheduling.

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

This Management Plan will be implemented annually as part of ongoing park operations and maintenance, except for the actions that are identified with multi-year development timeframes. The following table summarizes the operational budget, with additional details provided in later sections of the Management Plan. NP&SP staff, the CJPMC, and the NJPMC will determine the annual work plan and annual budgets for implementation of this Management Plan.

Table F: Operational Budget Summary⁵

BUDGET ITEM	BUDGET
Annual Park Operations and Maintenance Budget	Year 1-5 \$100,000 annually Year 6-10 \$125,000 annually
Annual Visitor Centre Operations and Maintenance Budget	\$72,000 annually
One-time/As Required Management Actions and Operational Costs	Year 1 \$85,000 Year 5 \$50,000 Year 9 \$75,000
Staffing Operational Cost Estimates (FTE/Seasonal/Contract)	Per Year \$371,475 (6 positions) up to \$451,858 (9 positions)
Tourism Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	Per Year \$60,000
Heritage Appreciation Coordinator (Regional and/or Local)	Per Year \$60,000
Park-Specific Staff Training (per year, per staff position)	Per Year \$9,000 per staff position
Heritage Appreciation Programs and Inuit Tourism Strategy Implementation	Year 1-10 (Community Events and Learn to program) \$290,000
CJPMC Annual Operating Budget⁶	Per Year (ongoing) \$15,000 for typical CJPMC operations (not including travel or initiatives identified in the CJPMC annual work plans.)

⁵ 'Class "D" cost estimates for course only, not including salary, travel, accommodation, or per diem. Estimates are provided for budget planning purposes only. Figures to be adjusted as required to accommodate inflation.'

⁶ CJPMC budget requirements may vary each year based on the activities described in their annual workplan and budget.

4.2 MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

The implementation of this Management Plan is presented in the following tables, including the action, resources required and the timeframe for implementation for both annual operations and maintenance, and for one-time/as required management actions.

4.2.1 PARK OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (O&M)

Budgeting for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) ensures that the park facilities, equipment, services programs and staffing has funding to sustain the function of the park in good repair, working order and safe condition for public use.

Park infrastructure and equipment developed and purchased as part of the park establishment includes emergency shelters, the visitor centre in the community, mobile equipment (boat, ATVs, snowmobiles, and a truck). The O&M budget includes supports the existing and future needs mobile equipment needs. Once the park has been staffed, the maintenance of the park will be supported by this budget. The office and visitor centre operations and equipment purchases and maintenance are supported by this budget

Table G: Annual Park Maintenance Budget

MANAGEMENT ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	BUDGET REQUIRED	DESCRIPTION
Park Operations and Maintenance	Lead: NP&SP	Year 1 to 5: \$100,000 annually Year 6 to 10: \$125,000 annually	Facility maintenance Environment/Wildlife Monitoring Cultural Resource Monitoring Visitor Monitoring Visitor Registration Public Safety Infrastructure operations Operation of existing mobile equipment (boat, snowmobiles, ATVs, truck, qamutiks) Patrol and fieldwork travel costs IQ days (2 per year)

Table H: One-time/As Required Maintenance Costs

MANAGEMENT ACTION	TIMEFRAME	RESPONSIBILITY	RESOURCES REQUIRED	CLASS ESTIMATE	RESULT/DESIRED OUTCOME
Irregular Costs associated with Operations and Maintenance	Year 1, 5 and 9	Lead: NP&SP	Year 1: \$25,000 Year 5: \$50,000 Year 9: \$75,000	Class C	Additional mobile equipment and tool purchases Vehicle replacements Maintenance Equipment Replacement Infrastructure materials for repairs
Agguttinni Emergency Response Plan	Plan for fiscal year 2022/2023	Lead: NP&SP Partners: Community Search & Rescue, HTA, RCMP, Conservation Officers, and others	Year 1: \$60,000	Class D	Comprehensive plan to address park user safety

4.2.2 VISITOR CENTRE AND PARK OFFICE

Table G: Annual Operations Budget **Comment: need to review the building operational budget estimates with NP&SP**

MANAGEMENT ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	RESOURCES REQUIRED	ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION OUTCOMES
Building Operations and Maintenance	Lead: NP&SP/CG&S	Annually Utilities: \$40,000 Maintenance: \$42,000	Facility maintenance Facility utilities Computer equipment IT Security Maintenance and cleaning

4.2.3 STAFFING BUDGET

4.2.3.1 Park Specific Staffing

The implementation of the Master Plan and Management Plan for the parks recommends the following positions based in Clyde River:

- **Park Manager/Park Officer** [1 full-time equivalent (FTE) position – Pay Range 17]. This position will manage park planning, operations and programs in the community. This position will be appointed a Park Officer under the TPA. This position will report to the Regional Coordinator, Parks Planning and Operations for the North Baffin.
- **Visitor Services Coordinator** [1 full-time equivalent (FTE) position – Pay Range 13]. This position will work with the Heritage Appreciation program (HAP) and manage visitor services (e.g. registration and information); manage the visitor centre; and manage and deliver HAP programs in the community and park. This position will report to the Heritage Appreciation Coordinator for the Qikiqtani region.
- **Park Coordinator and Technician/Park Officer** [1 full-time equivalent (FTE) position – Pay Range 14]. This position will provide park operation and maintenance support. This position will be appointed a Park Officer under the TPA. This position will report to the Park Manager.
- **Park Maintenance/Park Officer** [1 to 3 casual positions for up to four-month contracts – Pay Range 11]. These positions will be hired as required to support the operations and maintenance of the park. One or more individuals in this position will be appointed a Park Officer under the TPA. These positions will report to the Park Manager.

- **Park Relief Worker** [1 casual position for up to a four-month contract – Pay range calculated based on duties]. This positions will be hired as required to support the operations and maintenance of the park. The position will report to the Park Manager.
- **Summer students** [1 to 2 casual positions for up to four-month contracts – Pay Range 06]. These positions will be hired as required to support the operations and maintenance of the park. These positions will report to the Park Manager.

Management of the positions would be provided by the Park Manager/Park Officer for Agguttinni Parks and the Regional Coordinator, Parks Planning and Operations for the North Baffin (Pay Range 17).

Additional planning and operational support will be provided by the Director, Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division; Park Management Planning Coordinator: Qikiqtani Region; Manager: Park Operations; or other NP&SP staff designate as required.

As per the IIBA Article 4, the GN will plan an Inuit Tourism Training Program (IIBA 4.4) specific to the Inuit Tourism Strategy (IIBA 4.2) related to Inuit business and career development benefits, or other training program (IIBA 4.5) identified during negotiation of the PSA.

4.2.3.2 Tourism Coordinator

As required by the IIBA the GN will create a full time equivalent (FTE) staff position for Regional Tourism Coordinator/Local Tourism Coordinator. As of 2020 this position would reside with EDT (GN) and through a cost sharing agreement with DoE and EDT.

4.2.3.3 Heritage Appreciation Coordinator

The GN will create a FTE staff position for a Heritage Appreciation Coordinator with local responsibilities for Agguttinni HAP programs, and regional responsibilities for the other Qikitaaluk parks and communities. The position will be funded through cost sharing in DoE between the Territorial Parks in the region. The position includes regular travel to each of the park communities in the region.

As per the IIBA Article 4, the GN will plan an Inuit Tourism Training Program (IIBA 4.4) specific to the Inuit Tourism Strategy (IIBA 4.2) related to Inuit business and career development benefits, or other training program (IIBA 4.5) identified during negotiation of the PSA.

Table I: Agguttinni Specific Staffing Budget

POSITION	# OF POSITIONS	% COST/ PERSON*	COST	NOTES
Park Manager/ Park Officer	1 FTE	100%	\$87,107 - \$104,579	Pay Range 17 Hiring year 1 Location: Clyde River
Visitor Services – Local HAP Coordinator	1 FTE	100%	\$78,702 - \$89,310	Pay Range 13 Hiring in year 1 Location: Clyde River
Park Coordinator and Technician/ Park Officer	1 FTE	100%	\$81,920 - \$92,957	Pay Range 14 Hiring in year 1 Location: Clyde River
Park Maintenance / Park Officer	1 to 3 Casual positions	66%	\$41,081 (1 position) - \$123,243 (3 positions) at 66%	Pay Range 11 Work/patrol timeframes: winter-spring (December/May); summer (July/August/September) Hiring in year 1 for all three positions Include a recommendation to review and advise if more staff are needed after the initial 3-5 years of operations Location: Clyde River
Relief Worker	1 Casual	25%	\$15,561 at 25%	Pay Range calculated based on Duties Location: Clyde River
Summer Student	1-2 Contract	25%	\$13,104 (1 position) - \$26,208 (2 positions) at 25%	Pay Range o6 Recommendation to review and advise if more summer student staff are needed after the initial 3-5 years of operations Location: Clyde River

⁷ Job related training such as: basic computer skills, GN policies and procedures; and where required English as a second language training; cross-cultural competency training.

4.2.4 PARK SPECIFIC TRAINING

Training is an important part of the development of NP&SP staff, Inuit Tourism Providers and Inuit tourism business operators. Training ensures the Agguttinni vision is achieved and will provide a safe and positive experience in the park. All new employees should be introduced to the Nunavut Parks Program to prepare them for park operations and engagement with both park visitors and the community. Additional training will be an ongoing activity for the duration of the Management Plan.

The following table describes the recommended training program for NP&SP staff⁸.

Table J: Nunavut Parks Staff Training Recommendations

COURSE	PURPOSE/TRAINING PROVIDER	COST/PERSON*	TIMEFRAME
Nunavut Parks Program, including joint planning and management	Familiarize all staff with the Nunavut Parks Program, IIBA, and park Master and Management Plans. Staff training by the Manager: Park Planning and Establishment (Nunavut Parks)..	n/a	Year 1-2
Search and rescue training	Requirements should include: core competencies and crisis management; and specialized cold water and fast water rescue. Emergency Response Institute; Search and Rescue Volunteer Association of Canada (SARVAC); or equivalent training for professionals.	\$1,000 (location dependent)	Year 1 Ongoing as required
Park Officer/ Enforcement	Meet requirements to be appointed as Park Officer under the TPA. Staff training by Department of Environment. (part of annual Conservation Officer training program)	\$1,000 (location dependent)	Year 1 Ongoing as required
Wilderness First Aid and Survival Training; Swift Water/Cold Water Rescue Training; Swift Water/Cold Water Rescue Training; Winter and Ice Rescue Training	Basic level of certification. Canadian Red Cross (or equivalent) and Rescue Canada (or equivalent)	\$1,000 per participant (location dependent)	Year 1 Ongoing as required
Mountaineering Awareness	Basic training courses (e.g. Association of Canadian Mountain Guides) to understand mountaineering activities and the risk associated with these activities so that staff can inform and monitor park visitors.	Approximately \$3,000 per course, per participant	Year 2 Ongoing as required
Boat Operators License	Canadian Boating Safety Program	Approximately \$500 per participant	Year 2 Ongoing as required
Facility Maintenance and Operations	Staff training by the Manager: Park Operations (Nunavut Parks)	n/a	Year 1
Firearms Safety Course	Firearms and hunter education course and certification. Canadian Firearms Safety Course (CFSC) and License	\$150 (location dependent)	Year 1
Communications	SPOT/Satellite Phone and other communications technology training	n/a	Year 1
Safe and Sustainable Travel/ Travelling in Bear Country	Staff training by the Manager of Park Operations (Nunavut Parks)	n/a	Year 1
Visitor Services and Hospitality	Canadian Tourism Human Resource Council (CTHRC) emerit online or in-person training products in hospitality.	Priced by delivery	Year 2
Heritage Appreciation and Interpretation	Cultural Heritage Interpretation Training. Inuit Heritage Trust.	\$1,000 (location dependent)	As available workshops occur

⁸ Training courses could be offered to Inuit Tourism Providers at the same time as Nunavut Parks Staff training.

COURSE	PURPOSE/TRAINING PROVIDER	COST/PERSON*	TIMEFRAME
Impacts Monitoring to Natural and Cultural Resources	Training in Environmental Effects Monitoring - Online (e.g. University of New Brunswick). Cultural Resource Management - Online (e.g. University of Victoria Cultural Resource Management Program)	\$350 - \$1,000 per course	As available courses occur
Other specialized training as required	Ongoing specialized training and skills development could include cruise ship readiness; ATV/skidoo safety; camping safety; monitoring of natural and cultural resources; etc.	\$350 - \$1,000 per course	As required
ESTIMATED TRAINING BUDGET PER STAFF		\$9,000 + PER PERSON	

*Class "D" cost estimates for course only, not including salary, travel, accommodation, or per diem. Does not include costs of bringing instructors into the community for training. Estimates are provided for budget planning purposes only.

Whenever possible, training should take place in Clyde River. Opportunities should be provided during training sessions for the inclusion of Clyde River tourism operators (e.g. outfitters/guides) and other residents involved in tourism, public safety, or with an interest in Agguttinni.

Inuit Tourism Training Programs

As required by the IIBA, the *Iqaluit Inuit Tourism Strategy* is to include an assessment of the training needs for Inuit Tourism Providers. The purpose of the training needs assessment would be to review the current capacity and identify future needs as identified in IIBA Article 4.4.3. The Inuit Tourism Strategy should assess the requirements for Safe and Sustainable Travel, Search and Rescue, heritage appreciation program delivery, and tourism service delivery (e.g. outfitting, guiding) for the visitor groups and activities identified in the Agguttinni Master Plan and Management Plan.



Photo credit: Patrick Graillon

4.3 HERITAGE APPRECIATION PLAN AND INUIT TOURISM STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

Development of the Heritage Appreciation Plan for Agguttinni Territorial Park will be completed by NP&SP staff and other partner organizations.

The following table identifies the budget for annual operation and delivery of the programs and implementation of materials identified in the Heritage Appreciation Plan. The CJPMC may review and approve requests to change the Heritage Appreciation Program budget on an annual basis through a Record of Decision.

Table K: Heritage Appreciation Plan and Inuit Tourism Strategy Implementation

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST CATEGORIES	CAPITAL COST TOTAL	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
Heritage Appreciation Plan (HAP)	Prepare the HAP for Agguttinni and the community Visitor Centre	Year 1-2	Planning and consultation budget	\$70,000	Class C	NP&SP staff and CJPMC to complete the HAP
Inuit Tourism Strategy	Prepared for Clyde River and Agguttinni	Years 3-5	Planning and consultation budget	\$45,000	Class C	ED&T Staff and CJPMC to complete
Community Events	Parks Day and other NP&SP supported events	Annually	Implementation	\$5,000 per year	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP
“Learn to” Program	Park-specific programs and materials	Annually	Development budget Materials and implementation	\$3,000 per year	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP
Visitor Centre (VC) Programs and Materials	VC opening event Implementation of VC Elder programs; school programs; visitor programs.	Annually	Development, materials and equipment	\$2,000 per year	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP
Marketing Materials	Park specific promotional and information materials in print and online	Year 3-5	Development, fabrication and implementation	\$20,000	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP
Outfitter Training Materials, Interpretive Kits, and Promotional Materials	Park specific promotional and information materials in print and online	Year 3-5	Development and fabrication = \$10,000 Training and promotion = \$10,000	\$20,000	Class C	Project to be delivered by NP&SP
Education Modules	Teacher education kits and online resource materials General content for K to 12 grades, and NAC. Specific content for Grade 7, 10 & 11	Year 6-10	General content K to 12 = \$45,000 Grade 7 modules = \$35,000 Grade 10 modules = \$30,000 Grade 11 modules = \$25,000	\$135,000	Class D	Project will include specific and general content. Partnership with the Department of Education and Dept. of C&H.

4.4 CJPMC OPERATIONS

As required by the IIBA Article 13 the CJPMC will prepare annual work plans and budgets. The GN shall provide adequate funding and secretariat support required by the CJPMC to perform their functions under the IIBA, and this Management Plan and the Agguttinni Territorial Parks Master Plan. Eligible items for expenditures are outlined in IIBA Schedule 13-1.

4.5 MONITORING

Monitoring of the resources, use and specific actions recommended in this Management Plan must occur to assess the condition of the park's resources, and the effectiveness of management actions to achieve results, and the outcomes of management actions as the approach to realize the vision, goals and objectives of the park.

Monitoring, in terms of the Management Plan, should be undertaken by the CJPMC and NP&SP Staff. In the park the staff will monitor resources, receive input from the public concerning the park condition or concerns, and prepare reports for the CJPMC on the management of the park.

The CJPMC will prepare an annual report for the NJPMC with the support of NP&SP staff. This report can include information on the following monitoring categories:

- **Condition Monitoring:** Agguttinni NP&SP staff will conduct patrols and seasonal maintenance in the park. These activities will include checking on the condition of park infrastructure, trails, signage, visitor activities, and archaeological resources. If negative impacts from vandalism, overuse, or unpermitted activities are observed, the condition of the resource will be documented by staff and reported to NP&SP planning staff and the CJPMC. The CJPMC will determine if an action is required to maintain, improve, or change the condition of the resource. Condition monitoring is needed annually to measure the results of park use over time.
- **Effectiveness Monitoring:** Agguttinni NP&SP staff will be speaking with park visitors and community members, providing them with an opportunity to learn about visitor experience and the benefits of the park. Staff may conduct visitor surveys, or community member interviews to gather specific data. This data is considered "effectiveness monitoring" because it collects information on how well the park program is achieving the vision or objectives of the Master Plan. Effectiveness monitoring should be reported to the CJPMC on an annual basis by NP&SP staff. The CJPMC may recommend actions based on the report. The CJPMC may recommend actions based on the report.
- **Progress Monitoring:** Implementation of the Management

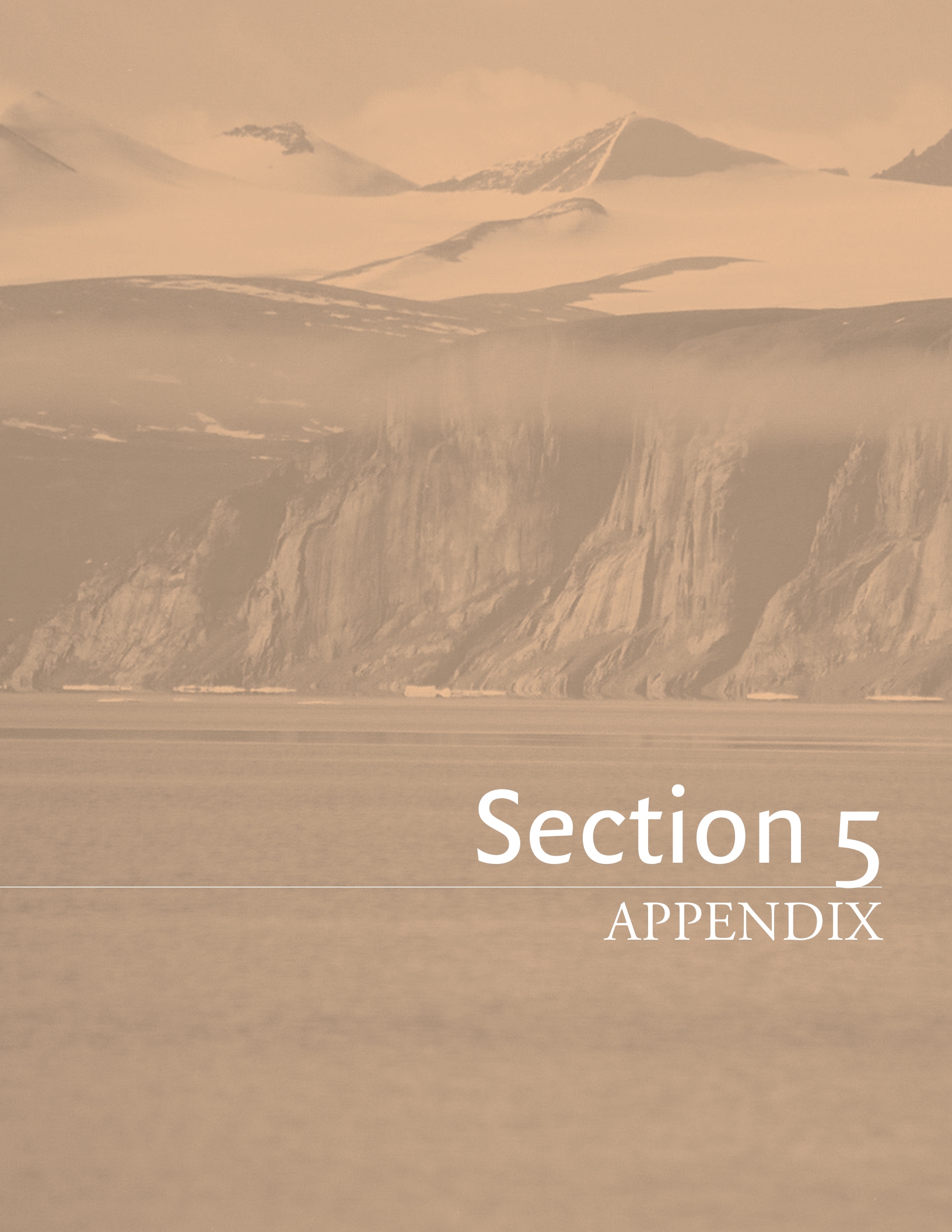
Plan will be undertaken by NP&SP staff. An annual report to the CJPMC and NJPMC will identify which actions are completed, underway, or postponed. Any future management plan actions anticipated, or management issues that have arisen that are not addressed in the Management Plan, will be reported by NP&SP staff.

4.6 MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE

IIBA section 14.11, Changes to Master Plans and Management Plans, states "the GN, a DIO, the NJPMC, the CJPMC, or any person affected by a master plan or management plan may propose a change or changes to the Relevant CJPMC" and outlines the process for such a review.



Photo credit: Patrick Graillon



Section 5

APPENDIX



5.1 CONSULTATION RECORD

DATE	ORGANIZATION/INDIVIDUAL	TYPE OF CONSULTATION
2019	Clyde River Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) Appointments (Four Year Terms)	
October 30 – November 1, 2019	CJPMC	Training
January 19-21, 2021	CJPMC	Management Planning Meeting #1
February 1-2, 2021	CJPMC	Management Planning Meeting #2
February 24-25, 2021	CJPMC	Management Planning Meeting #3
March 30-31, 2021	CJPMC	Management Planning Meeting #4
May 18, 2021	CJPMC	Management Planning Meeting #5
July 6-8, 2021		Management Planning Meeting #6
October 19-21, 2021		Management Planning Meeting to review and approve the final draft Management Plan
October 20, 2021	CJPMC, QIA, Municipality of Clyde River, Clyde River – Nangmoutaq Hunters and Trappers Association, Ilisqasivik, Ittak	Special Meeting to present the draft Management Plan
October 20, 2021	CJPMC and Residents of Clyde River	Public Open House to present the draft Management Plan

5.2 EXAMPLES: VISITOR CODE OF CONDUCT

Example A: From the North Baffin Regional Land Use Plan

APPENDIX H

Code of Good Conduct for Land Users

1. The landscape of each camp and other land use sites will be restored to its original condition to the greatest degree possible. Water quality will be preserved, and no substances that will impair water quality will be dumped in water bodies. When possible and feasible, old sites will be restored to the natural state.
2. All land users shall assist communities and government(s) in identifying and protecting archaeological sites and carving-stone sites, as required by law.
3. Generally, low-level flights by aircraft at less than 300 metres should not occur where they will disturb wildlife or people. If such flights are necessary, they should only take place after consultation with the appropriate communities. All land users are responsible for reporting to the land managers any illegal or questionable low-level flight.
4. All activities on the land will be conducted in such a fashion that the renewable resources of the area in question are conserved.
5. Whenever practicable, and consistent with sound procurement management, land-users will follow the practice of local purchase of supplies and services.
6. Land users will establish working relationships with local communities and respect the traditional users of the land.
7. During the caribou calving, post-calving and migrating seasons, land use activities should be restricted to avoid disturbing caribou, in general, and activities will be governed more specifically by caribou protection measures such as those contained in Appendix I.
8. Artifacts must be left where they are found. All land users are responsible for reporting the location of, or any removal or disturbance of artifacts, to CLEY.
9. The mining industry is encouraged to assist in identifying local carving-stone deposits and report any discoveries to the QIA. Industry is also encouraged to identify and report old waste sites that need to be cleaned up.
10. All land users shall obey the laws of general application applying to land use.

Example B: Adapted from **Leave No Trace** Canada guidelines

OUTDOOR ETHICS

KNOW BEFORE YOU GO

- Be **PREPARED!** Prepare for extreme weather, hazards, and emergencies.
- Take **EXTRA FOOD**, a **FIRST AID KIT** and don't forget **EXTRA CLOTHES** to protect you from cold, heat, snow, wind or rain.
- Use **MAPS** and a **GPS** to show you where you'll be going so you won't get lost.
- **TELL SOMEONE WHERE YOU ARE GOING** (i.e. a friend or RCMP) and when you will return.
- **LEARN** about the areas you will visit. Talk to people who have been there, before you go. The more you know the more **FUN** you'll have.
- Know the regulations and special concerns for the area you'll visit (e.g is it on Inuit Owned Land or a National or Territorial Park?)

TRAVEL AND CAMP ON DURABLE SURFACES

- Stay on durable surfaces to **PROTECT NATURE**. Durable surfaces include established trails and campsites, rock, gravel, dry grasses or snow. Steer clear of flowers and other vegetation. Once hurt, they may not grow back!
- If there are not established trails or campsites, **DISPERSE USE** over a **DURABLE AREA** to prevent the creation of new trails and campsites.
- Camp at least **100 BIG STEPS (200 FEET)** from lakes and streams.
- **DO NOT ALTER** a site (i.e. do not build structures, furniture or dig ditches).

DISPOSE OF WASTE PROPERLY

- **PACK IT IN, PACK IT OUT!** Pack out all trash, including left over food and other litter you may find.
- If you have to "go", deposit human waste in a "hole" at least **100 BIG STEPS (200 FEET)** from any water, camp and trails.
- **PACK OUT YOUR TOILET PAPER!!** and hygiene products in a plastic bag.
- **KEEP WATER CLEAN** do not put soap (even biodegradable), food or human waste in lakes or streams. Wash yourself and your dishes **100 BIG STEPS (200 FEET)** from water. Strain food particles from your dishwater before depositing it onto the ground.

LEAVE WHAT YOU FIND

- **PRESERVE THE PAST:** examine but do not touch, cultural or historic structures and artefacts.
- Leave rocks, plants and other natural objects **AS YOU FIND THEM** so the next person can enjoy them.
- Avoid introducing or transporting non-native species.

MINIMIZE CAMPFIRE IMPACTS

- Campfires cause lasting impacts to the backcountry.
- Use a **CAMP STOVE** for cooking. It's easier to cook on and clean up than a fire.
- Where fires are permitted, use an existing fire ring or a fire pan to protect the ground.
- **KEEP FIRES SMALL.** Do not snap branches from off live bushes.
- Burn all wood to ash and make sure the fire is completely out and cold before you leave.

RESPECT WILDLIFE

- Observe animals from a distance and **NEVER APPROACH, FEED or FOLLOW THEM.**
- Human food is **UNHEALTHY** for all animals and feeding them starts bad habits. It alters their natural behaviour and exposes them to predators and other dangers.
- **CONTROL PETS** at all times or leave them at home.
- Avoid wildlife during sensitive times: mating, nesting or raising young.

BE CONSIDERATE OF OTHER VISITORS

- Make sure the **FUN** you have in the outdoors does not bother anyone else.
- Remember that there are other people there to enjoy the outdoors.
- **LISTEN TO NATURE.** Avoid making loud noises or yelling.

REMEMBER: Common sense and courtesies will help ensure quality experiences will be available to us and future generations.



5.3 CJPMC RECORDS OF DECISION

CJPMC Records of Decision related to the Agguttinni Territorial Park Management Plan

Record of Decision

The CJPMC may add additional Records of Decision in the future as required.

5.4 EXISTING CABIN PERMITS: AGREEMENT BETWEEN CABIN OWNERS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NUNAVUT

To be inserted upon signing of the agreement







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